REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 7,496.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. HOWELL, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

	Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	2
" Rutnagherry	23	" Colombo	3
" Vingorla	23	" Galle	4
" Goa	24	" Negapatam	7
" Carwar	24	" Pondicherry	8
" Mangalore	25	" Madras	10
" Cannanore	26	" Coconada	12
" Tellicherry	26	" Vizagapatam	13
" Calicut	27	" Bimlipatam	13
" Beypore	27	" Gopaulpore	14
" Cochin	28	" False Point	15
" Alleppy	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

	Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	19
" Kurrachee ..... March	4	Arrive Fao	19
" Guadur	5	" Kowet	19
" Muscat	7	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	9	" Linga	26
" Linga	11	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Bahrein	11	" Muscat	30
" Bushire	13	" Guadur ..... April	1
" Fao	15	" Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	16	" BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 20TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

" WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL..................Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 "	600 "	on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	3,6[illegible] "	600 "	on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 "	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 "	500 "	on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 "	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 29th January 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain R. J. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. WILLIAM SOAMES, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. COBURN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

FARE.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1872.

FOR TRIESTE AND FOR VENICE.

THE s.s. WHITBURN, 797 Tons net, due shortly, will be despatched as above, should sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 1st March—" EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. P. ABRAM, Commander.

About 25th March—" ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

FARE ....**£45**, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Hog Island. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS AT ONCE from the Bunders. Any Claims that may arise for short delivery, or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from harbour, will not be entertained.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Abram.

Bombay, 14th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND OTHER MATERIALS SAVED FROM THE WRECKED s.s. TAPTEE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., the undermentioned Stores saved from the wrecked s.s. Taptee, on account of the underwriters, such as sails, yards, masts, boats, iron chains, ropes, compasses, lanterns, brass bells, copper pumps, flags, life buoys, lead and line, buckets, copper cooking pots, settees, glass, crockery and platedware, engine department and tools, &c., &c.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and other expenses (if any).

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Two Tanks, in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

On account of the concerned, ex Steamer Stirling.

V B—17 Cases damaged Matches by Bryant and May.
WK—3 ditto ditto Wax Vesta Matches.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHOY BYRAMJEE LANE, FORT.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th day of Feb., 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee and with the consent of the Mortgagee and in Re Dadabhoy Hormusjee Gheesta, an Insolvent, the following valuable Landed property, viz.,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of two compartments, or division, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Nanabhoy Byramjee Lane, inside the Fort in the island of Bombay, on the Fort Division, and containing by admeasurement 132 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed under No. 11, and standing in the books of the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 86, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—On the east by the Public Passage, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Ruttonbai, daughter of Cawasjee, and on the south partly by the passage and house of Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta, and partly by the passage and house of Edulgee Bomonjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 do. do. T. Cloth.
8 Cases Prints.
6 do. Grey Dhoties.
2 Bales Grey Shirtings 7 by 45.
3 Cases Superior White Nensook.
3 do. Best Woollen Lady Cloth.
4 do. Printed Handkerchieves 29 by 26.

A handsome pier glass frame, just arrived from England.

25 Cases best Amontillado and Dry Sherry, English Bottled by C. S. Campbell and Co.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Narronjee Sewjee, by order of Messrs. HUGH D. FISHER & Co. :—

NS.—4 cases, each containing 125 lbs. Magenta Dye in ½ lb. tins.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Open Barouche by Lewis of Salisbury, a strong made Shigram, a powerful Bay Arab Horse, &c., &c., at the Bungalow next door to Dr. Sydney Smith in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to England, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

5 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 case White Dhoties.
3 Cases Fancy Pictures in maple frames.

Invoice of Stationery comprising Envelopes of various kind and sizes, Note and Letter Paper, Photographic Albums.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND KAKUDWADY NEAR GIRGAUM POLICE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd February instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Mortgagees Sadashive Pandoorung and Ramchunder Sadashive, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hurrichund Dhackjee, (since deceased).

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate in the Oart called Passawady near Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts, on the east by the house passage and ground belonging to Janardhun Hurjee, on the west by the house of Hurrichund Dhackjee, on the north by the passage and the house of the said Janardhun Hurjee, and on the south by the property of the said Hurrichund Dhackjee and Govind Baboolje, and assessed formerly under No. 45 and 46 and now under No. 51 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303.

Lot No. 2, at 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kakudwady Street, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer fronting the western side of the said street, assessed formerly under No. 19, and now No. 16, containing by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and south by the house of Atmaram Wamon Pundit, on the west by the house of Babool Muccoondjee, and on the north by the Oart of Pandoorung Wittoba.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers at their Office, in Forbes Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of an Assortment of New, just unpacked Fancy, and Miscellaneous Goods, recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Office.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignees, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, and on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th day of February, at 1 P.M. each day, at the abovenamed shop, a large assortment of new, fancy and miscellaneous goods, consisting of best English made light ordinary saddles of varied sizes, Weymouth, Pelham and lady's bridles, snaffle head and reins, covered buckles, martingales, fancy leather fronts, snaffles, chiffney, Pelham, and gig bits, leather dog collars, fetlock boots, kersey, knee caps, whip socket s, rein holders, cotton and woollen girths, bone, gut, and thread jockey and buggy whips, corkscrews, fancy leather rosettes, velvet, sofa and other rugs and rich carpets, several nests of metallic painted parrot, and bird cages, wire rat traps, shoe and cloth brushes, gilt clocks and timepieces under domes and stands, oil paintings in gilt frames, Bohemian glass vases, toilet sets, albums, elastic purses, penholders, maple gilt family photographic frames, marble clocks and figures, cards of tools, fancy boxes, cotton and merino hose, lady's stockings, children's socks, Harvard's cloth shirts, gentlemen's gauze Guernsey undershirts, 40 and 36 inches silk umbrellas, several dozens flannel shirts, large and small size bathing towels, worked sofa cushions and slippers, suits of Russian duck clothings, gilt jewellery comprising lockets, brooches, earrings, watch chains, necklaces, charms, finger rings, bracelets, imitation pearls, gold Albert chains with lockets, spare gold fancy lockets, pearl necklaces &c., a case of white sheeting cloth 72 inches wide by Horrocks Miller, fancy toilet transparent and petroleum soap, coloured earthen horses and dogs heads, imitation games, riding whips, walking sticks, ladies' and gentlemen's elastic garters, De la Rue's playing cards, courier and travelling bags, small mirrors on stands, spare glass domes and stands, cossaques or cracker fruits in boxes, sets of wire round and oval dish covers, chemoise skins, several sets of jugs and basins, &c., and numerous other articles of various description.

No Catalogues, and the articles are now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

By direction of Rahma and Noami, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nissiem, deceased, who by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 414 of 1867, wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Elisoo Joshua Atadia and others executors of the late Yacoob Seema Nissiem, deceased, were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nissiem, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay left by the said Yacoob Seema Nissiem, deceased, which estate inter alia comprised the following immoveable properties.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction to be held at the respective premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February the property assessed under No. 3 in Meadow Street. The auction sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT 3.

And also all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Meadow Street, in the sub-district of Fort and [illegible] in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side thereof by Meadow Street, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noami, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, on the south side by the property of Colonel Keatinge, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. Harrington, late Municipal Storekeeper, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Khunderao Morojee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, or the undersigned.

C. TYABJEE,
Vendor's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ambashunker Vundrawen.

M S—5132-41—7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 490 pieces, 6 lbs. 39 yds., 39 inches.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture comprising fine Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Henry Manisty, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIAMOND RING LOST.—A Lady who was at the Opening Cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club on TUESDAY EVENING, lost a Ring set with eight or nine small Diamonds, it is supposed in the steam launch which left the s.s. HINDOSTAN for Apollo Bunder about eleven o'clock.

Any one returning it to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* will receive a Reward.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF THE THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1873.

With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which come into operation to-day.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
  Through Train [illegible] Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	" Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	" Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and " Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	" Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the " INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This " GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The " GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The " BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.......................... Annas 4

" Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy.......................... Annas 4

" Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet RECEIVED the RETURN PAYABLE on the SHARES in the above-mentioned Company, to attend and receive the same without further delay.—Dated 14th Feb. 1873.

DALLAS & LYNCH.

5, Church Lane, Fort.

ESTATE OF BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE.—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS who have not yet RECEIVED the DIVIDEND PAYABLE on ADMITTED CLAIMS against this ESTATE, to attend and receive the same without further delay. In default steps will be taken by the Trustees to be relieved from the Trust at the expiration of two months from the date hereof.—Dated 14th February 1873.

DALLAS & LYNCH.
Trustees of the Estate of Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.

5, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, in cases of 2 dozen quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MR. J. NEUBERG

IS DESIROUS OF

CLEARING HIS WHOLE STOCK

OF

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

OILMANSTORES,

JUST LANDED PER S.S. COLOMBO,

AND OFFERS THE SAME AT THE UNDERMENTIONED REDUCED PRICES:—

		Rs.	As.
ASPARAGUS, Crosse and Blackwell's	per doz.	13	0
BACON, in Tins of 2½—3 lbs.	per lb.	0	14
CAPERS, French	½ pint, per doz.	4	0
CARAWAY SEEDS	1 lb. bottle "	6	0
CHEESE.			
CHEDDER 9—10 lbs	per lb.	0	13
HALF CHEDDER, 5-6 lbs.	in tin "	1	0
COCOA, Epp's	in lb. packet per doz.	12	0
CORN FLOUR, Brown & Polson's	" "	5	8
Do. do. Oswego	per lb. "	5	8
ESSENCE of ANCHOVY	½ pint "	6	0
Do. Flavouring	"	6	0
FISH, PRESERVED.			
ANCHOVY PASTE	per doz.	6	8
EELS, Stewed	"	9	0
HADDOCKS, Fresh	"	7	0
HERRINGS, Kippered	"	8	0
Do. Fresh	"	5	0
Do. a la Sardines, large	"	15	0
Do. do small	"	9	0
LOBSTER MEAT	pints "	6	0
MACKEREL, in Sauce	"	11	0
OXFORD BROWNS	"	24	0
OYSTERS	"	6	8
SALMON, Fresh	1 lb. "	11	0
Do. Kippered	" "	17	0
SOLES, Fried	"	24	0
WHITEBAIT, Crosse & Blackwell	1 lb. tin "	12	0
YARMOUTH BLOATERS	"	15	0
FRUITS.			
CRYSTALLIZED	per doz.	19	0
FRENCH PRUNES, in tins	"	16	0
FIGS, Turkey	"	18	0
ZANTE CURRANTS, in bottles	"	8	0
NORMANDY PIPPINS	"	18	8
TART FRUITS—Apples, Cranberries, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Cherries, Plums, Damsons, Greengages, Raspberries, Red Currants and Black Currants	"	6	8
FRUITS, CANDIED :—			
ORANGE PEEL, candied	"	11	0
SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE	"	16	0
ISINGLASS	2 oz. "	12	0
Do.	4 oz. "	20	9
JAMS and MARMALADES, 1 lb. jars and tins	"	7	0
JELLIES—Damson, Greengage, Red Currant, Black Currant, Strawberry, Orange, Marmalade, Plum, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Apple, Apricot	"	8	0
MACARONI	4½ lbs. tins	2	8
MEAT, POTTED—Beef, Ham, Tongue, Game, Ham and Chicken	per doz.	5	0
MEAT, PRESERVED.			
BEEF A LA MODE	per doz.	8	8
Do. ROAST	"	9	0
Do. AND VEGETABLES	"	8	0
Do. CORNED	"	8	4
PORK CUTLETS	"	16	0
LAMB and GREEN PEAS	"	9	0
VEAL and GREEN PEAS	"	9	0
HARICOT MUTTON	"	9	0
IRISH STEW	"	8	0
STEWED VEAL	"	9	0
VEAL CUTLETS	"	10	0
STEWED RUMP STEAK	"	13	0
DUCK and GREEN PEAS	"	10	8
MUSTARD, Durham	½ lb. bottle "	5	12
Do. do.	1 " "	10	8
OLIVES	½ pint "	4	0
OATMEAL, Scotch	2 lb. tin "	6	8
Do.	4 lb. tin "	15	0
OX TONGUES, in tins	each Rs. 4 8	51	0
PEARL BARLEY, in bottles	2 lb. "	6	0
PEARL SAGO, in bottles	"	5	0
PIES, Veal and Ham, and Pork	"	12	0
YORKSHIRE GAME PIES	"	15	0
PICKLES.			
WEST INDIAN	small bottles, per doz.	8	0
Do. do.	large " "	12	0
MIXED	small " "	5	8
"	large " "	12	0
WALNUT	pints per doz.	5	8
Do.	quarts "	9	0
SAUCES, Worcester	large bottle, per doz.	12	0
Do. do.	small "	6	8
SAUSAGES, Bologna	large tins "	24	0
Do. [illegible]	small " "	14	0
Do. Oxford	large " "	21	0
Do. do.	[illegible] " "	12	0
SOUPS, Assorted	"	7	0
BEEF TEA	pints "	7	0
TAPIOCA	bottles "	5	0
VEGETABLES, PRESERVED—Carrots, Beet Root, Green Peas, French Beans, Turnips, Parsnips, Sage, and Onion	"	6	8
VERMICELLI	4½ lb. tin, each	2	8
TEA. By direct importation from China.			
FINEST SOUCHONG	per box of 7 lb.	7	0
EXTRA FINE do.	" "	9	0

OVERLAND PROVISIONS, AT WHOLESALE RATES.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE ; whole Cheeses of about [illegible] lbs.	Per lb.	As. 13
BACON IN CANVAS, Whole sides of about [illegible] lbs.	" "	13
HAMS IN CANVAS	" "	15

FOR CASH ONLY.

[illegible] G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28TH FEBRUARY.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, classed 90 A 1 at Ll yd's, and built specially for the East India Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are planned so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
" Suez	£ 30
" Malta	£ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut TOOTH PASTE :

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla,

by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OUR POWER of ATTORNEY in favour of Mr. CHARLES BAKER DOWDEN having been WITHDRAWN, we have AUTHORISED Mr. EDWIN HENRY LAWDER to SIGN FOR US per procuration.

A. & R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 10th February 1873.

CHOICE SPARKLING WINES :

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

Champagnes :

		Qts. Cash Rs.	Qts. Credit. Rs.	Pints. Cash Rs.	Pints. Credit. Rs.
GIESLER'S " For India," *imported direct from Fred. Giesler & Co*	per doz.	40	44	21	23
JULES MUMM'S " Finest Dry"	"	40	44	21	23
Hocks :					
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	per doz.	32	36	18	20
EHRENBREITSTEIN (*exquisitely delicate*	"	38	42	21	23
Moselles :					
FINE SPARKLING	per doz.	27	30		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	"	32	36	18	20
NONPAREIL (*very choice*)	"	36	40	20	22
Burgundies.					
RED or WHITE	per doz.	32	36	18	20

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM THORBURN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 7th February 1873.

NOTICE.—All descriptions of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, as well as MIDWIVES and NURSES, either Europeans or Natives, can be obtained by applying to the Undersigned, back of the Small Cause Court, or at No. 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

DECRUZ, CORREYA, & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the ASSISTANT APOTHECARY'S QUARTERS at the HOUSE of CORRECTION.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 13th February 1873.

NOTICE.—JAMES THOMAS MOLESWORTH, Esquire, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled " THE TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWER'S ACT, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the Estate of JAMES THOMAS MOLESWORTH, late of Upper Park Street, Clifton, in the City of Bristol, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the Thirteenth day of July 1872, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament, with a Codicil thereto annexed, were on the 24th day of January 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co. of Bombay, are required on or before MONDAY, the 3rd day of March 1873, to send to the said Administrators, at their Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM YAPP and WILLIAM SEWARD, Esquires, (the Executors named in the said Will) having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 27th day of January 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON MAHOMED FATTA SOORTY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED to SELL to MEMON JAN MAHOMED HAJEE LATIF, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Government GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of five stories standing thereon, situate in Syed Abdool Rahmon Street otherwise called Rungaree Mollah or Mahomed Bawa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1442, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates formerly under No. 47 and at present bearing No. 42, standing in the name of the said Mahomed Fatta Soorty, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows :—on the east by a passage for sweepers, on the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahmon Street or Rungaree Mollah, on the north by the house of Ahmed Fatta, and on the south by the house of Jaffer Rahimtoola, in the sub-district of Mandvee, fronting on the west of the said Rungaree Mollah, fromerly in the occupation of Tyabjee Dawoodbhoy, and at present occupied by Memon Abba Mahomed Fatta Soorty and Curim Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed Joosub, and other tenants. All persons having claims against the said Property, either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 3, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, which (if there be any) will be considered as waived, null and void.—Dated this 12th day of February 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR 130 MEDIUM-SIZED WAGONS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 130 medium-sized WAGONS, the iron work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to the applicant.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon, delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Tenders sealed up and marked " Tenders for Medium-sized Wagons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 4,000, as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th February 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS, REVISION OF FARES, &c.

On and from MONDAY next, the 17th instant, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of the PASSENGER TRAINS will take effect :

The present Down South-East Mail Train from Bombay at 11-0 A.M. will be discontinued, and instead, the 2-30 P.M. Train for Poona will be worked as the Mail Train, and will run through to Raichore, arriving there at 2-15 P.M. on the following day.

The present Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at 6-20 A.M. for Poona will be discontinued, and in lieu of it an accelerated Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 9-30 A.M., reaching Poona at 6-0 P.M.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-5 noon, instead of at 9-20 A.M. as at present ; it will reach Poona at 4-50 A.M. and Bombay at 12-15 noon on the following day, as at present.

The present Up Passenger Train from Poona at 12-0 noon and the Up Mixed from Poona at 5-45 A.M., will be discontinued, and instead of them an accelerated Mixed Train will leave Poona at 10-0 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-30 P.M.

The Train at present leaving Bhosawul at 12-10 A.M. for Nagpore, will start at 11-50 P.M., reaching Nagpore at 1-30 P.M. on the following day.

The Up Train from Nagpore at 10-0 A.M. will start at 8-30 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 10-0 P.M. as at present.

The Mixed Trains leaving Bhosawul at 6-15 A.M. for Nagpore, and leaving Nagpore at 5-15 A.M. for Bhosawul, will be discontinued.

A Mixed Train will run from Bhosawul at 6-20 A.M. to Budnaira, arriving there at 5-45 P.M., and a Mixed Train will leave Budnaira at 8-0 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 6-55 P.M.

The Local Train leaving Bombay at 9-30 A.M. for Coorla, and leaving Coorla at 10-25 A.M. for Bombay, will be discontinued.

Some of the Passenger Fares between Bombay and Dadur, Mahim, Bandora, and intermediate Stations, have been revised.

Third Class Periodical Tickets are also now issued between those Stations.

The Ferry arrangements between Kistna and Chicksagore are, for the present, discontinued, and Passengers are conveyed through to and from Raichore without change of carriage.

The Break near Veerapore on the Madras Railway has also been removed, and through booking to and from Bellary is therefore resumed.

For further particulars as to Train Alterations see the Company's Time Bill of the 17th instant, exhibited at the Stations ; and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.		Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	Nett.	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves		" 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves		" 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves		" 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves		" 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves		" 2 12
COLLARS.		
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.		6 8
SCARFS.		
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor		2 12
The Romal Satin		3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.		
HATS.		
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats		15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats		12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro,		6 8
Brown Felt do. do.		7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester		6 0
Sola Topies, new shape		5 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.		
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Spunge Bags, from		1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.		Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	All new Patterns.	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each		8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6 8
Badham's Spun Silk		12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.		60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.		60 0
SLEEPING SUITS.		
Badham's Oxford Cloth		11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool		18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool		19 0
Badham's Spun Silk		22 0
TIES.		
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb		1 0
Coloured " " "		1 8
White Dress Ties, from		0 8
HELMETS.		
Hawke's Regulation Helmet		18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike		33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians		18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats		15 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.		
English-made, with Leg Rest		11 0
Do. without do		10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze " "	26 0
Fine " " Drawers, each	6 0
OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0
HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
" " " Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

DESCHAMPS & CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS IN THE

OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,

NEXT TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THEY have on hand a great variety of their Furniture expressly made for this climate: Drawing-room, Sitting-room, and Boudoir Furniture. All description of Sofas and Couches, Tête-a-tête, Vis-a-vis and Ottomans, and a great variety of comfortable and elegant Easy Chairs, fancy and light Chairs.

Round Tables, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa and Occasional Tables, Corner Shelves, Etageries, and Teapoys with or without marble tops.

Davenports, Card and Chess Tables, Canterburies, Music Racks and Stands, Revolving Piano Stools, Portfolios, Work Tables, Flower Stands, and Drawing-room Writing Tables.

D. & Co. make Furniture for Churches, of which they have a variety of designs. St. George's Cathedral, Madras, was furnished by them ; also a number of Churches in that Presidency.

They have designs of Furniture for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and Offices, and Camp Furniture, which will be sent on application with estimate.

Dining-room Tables, Sideboards, and Dinner Waggons, Chairs and Arm-chairs, diamond-caned ; also Folding Camp Tables and Chairs.

Furniture for the Bed-room and Dining-room. Cots with or without springs, Dressing Tables, Wash-hand Stands with one or two Basins and marble tops, Almirahs with Shelves, also with Dress Pegs, Chest of Drawers in two parts, Toilet and Cheval Glasses.

Billiard Tables, with Slate tops, India-rubber cushions, scroll legs, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have always on hand spare materials for repairing Billiards ; also Pools, Pyramid Balls, Cue Rest, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets, Club and Cavendish patterns, specially made for India.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 270 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application without charge.

D. & Co.'s well known Punkahs, in general use in Southern India, are constructed in various ornamental patterns, and are most efficient in cooling rooms.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Poona, make them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

Bombay, January 1873.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, &c &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned

G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND DEALERS IN HIDES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE Undersigned will be happy to act as AGENTS in this Station, or CONTRACT to SUPPLY *any quantity and quality* of TANNED SKINS and LEATHER, RAWSALTED COW and BUFFALO HIDES, GOAT and SHEEP SKINS, HORNS, TALLOW, BUBBOOL BARK, and OTHER PRODUCE, &c., at the *actual Market Prices*, 2½ per cent. Commission charged on small Consignments.

The ruling " Market Price " forwarded on application.

J. PURCELL & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS AND DEALERS, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned will be DISSOLVED on the 28TH INSTANT by mutual consent.

All Claims against, and monies due, up to the 31st May 1872, will be paid and received by Mrs. Ginger ; and from the 1st June 1872 to the day of dissolution by Mr. C. Stephens.

A. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS.
W. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP the Undersigned begs to inform the Public in general that the BUSINESS at T. Ginger's Veterinary, Livery, and Commission Stables will be CONDUCTED from the 1st March next by MR. G. F. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon, at present assisting GINGER, STEPHENS, & SONS.

A. GINGER.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES, as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.— Apply to

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE " TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

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SILICATED CARBON.

Half Gallon	Rs. 9
One Gallon	" 12
Two Gallons	" 20
Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	" 22

LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT.

Half Gallon	Rs. 8
One Gallon	" 12
Two Gallons	" 15

D. S KEMP & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

" EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a " Star" or " Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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" EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES	from Rs.	150 to 1,000
HARMONIUMS	"	100 to 700
ORGANS (self-acting)	"	2,000 to 3,000
CONCERTINAS (German)	"	8 to 25
CONCERTINAS (Anglo-German)	"	15 to 45
CONCERTINAS (English)	"	100 to 250
VIOLINS (with bow and case)	"	30 to 75
VIOLAS do do	"	50 to 110
VIOLINCELLOS (with bow and case)	"	150 to 200
GUITARS (in case complete)	"	35 to 100
BANJOS, 5, 6, or 7 strings	"	12 to 40
TAMBOURINES	"	3 to 15
BONES (Real Round o' Beef) set	"	2 to 4
FLUTES	"	10 to 50
CORNOPEANS (in case complete)	"	50 to 1[illegible]0
FLUTINAS	"	30 to 50
TRIANGLES	"	5 to 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

BEST NEAPOLITAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLA VIOLINCELLO, DOUBLE BASS GUITAR, BANJO.
" ACRABELLE" VIOLIN 1st Strings.
REAL ROMAN do do
CLARIONETT, OBOE, BASSOON, and BAGPIPE REEDS.
MILITARY BAND REQUISITES.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.
ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
ALBUMS, WRITING CASES, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE.

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SHIPPING AND CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN A MOST EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.

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MUSIC SALOONS,
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HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON

IS NOW OPEN,

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NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

HOT MINCED MUTTON PIES, at BAPTY'S SHOP, opposite the *Gazette* Office, daily from 1 to 3 P.M., Price (Cash) 3 s. each.

BAPTY'S CABIN and SHIP BISCUITS are unequalled in India for excellence of quality and lowness of price.

BAPTY'S FRESH KILN-DRIED FLOUR, in tins, warranted to keep good twelve months, is better and cheaper than any imported flour.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

For preparing Liebig's Milk.

" I am now fully convinced that there is no other preparation that contains such nutritive properties for the rapid production of healthy structure in the child."

(Sd.) JOHN TANNER, M.D.

" This food cannot be too highly estimated."

(Sd.) R. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

" Gratitude for the restoration of my child demands that I should add my testimony to the great value of the food you prepare."

(Sd.) THOS. ROBINSON, M.D.

Re. 1 AND Rs. 2 PER BOTTLE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull for shares and Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	72¾
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	23¼
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	28¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¼ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104 to 104¼
Four per cent	102¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¾
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years, do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118

CALCUTTA.—12TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported:—

—In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. only small sums at Rs. 102-4 to 102-8.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 103-14 to 104.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-6.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH FEBRUARY.

London.. Cotton, Cases, Seeds — No ships.

Liverpool: Iron Ships Cotton £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.; Wooden Ships „ £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.; Myrabolns & Coir bdls £2 5s. nominal.; Seeds £2 5s. nominal.

Havre ... Cotton., Coffee — £2 17s. 6d.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£3 5s.	Jan. Feb. ship's
Trieste	£3 5s.	
Liverpool	£3 10s.	
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.	
China ... Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.	
„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta ... Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius	Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Boadicea (s)	Anderson	Shields, Jan. 7.
	Peshawur (s)	White	Suez, Feb. 3.
	Royal Alexandra	Browning	Newcastle, Oct. 7.
	Malabar	Douglas	Cardiff.
16	Virago (s)	Mills	London, Jan. 6.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Feb. 13.
	Westminster	Grose	Liverpool, Oct 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Cashmere (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Flor de Mar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Mauritius.
	Amalthea	Salveson	Akyab.
	South Tyne (s)	Hallett	Liverpool.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Chiploon.

The brig Futtay Behman, Nacoda, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The brig Syed Mahomed Abdool Caderbux, to Colsagurpatam and Tuticorin, &c., was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
12 Good Hope (s) .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
12 Star of India .... Bimlipatam.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28 Killarney, ss, O'Neill, from Bombay.
29 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
29 Hartford, American Frigate, McCauly, from Suez.
29 Hindoostan, ss, Roskell, from Suez, with mail.
30 Eastern Isles, ss, Grange, from Singapore.
Feb. 1 Vibilia, ss, Baker, from Colombo.
1 Fasana, Austria Frigate, Funk, from Bombay.
2 Surat, ss, Baker, from Calcutta, with mail.
2 Provence, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
3 Jumna, H M's T S, Richards, from Portsmouth.
3 China, ss, Perrens, from Bombay, with mail.
5 Alethea, ss, Powell, from Cardiff.
5 Java, ss, Avern, from London.
6 Ava, ss, Rousseau, from Shanghai.
6 Mosquito, H M gun boat, Bond, from Plymouth.
7 John Adamson, ss, Gaine, from Sunderland.
7 Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, from Calcutta.
6 Cavignon, T S, Berton, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28 Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
29 Killarney, ss, O'Neill, to Jeddah.
29 Abydos, ss, Cumming, to Cochin.
30 Hindoostan, ss, Roskell, to Bombay.
31 Whitburn, ss, Cassap, to Bombay.
Feb. 1 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, to Zanzibar.
1 Vibilia, ss, Baker, to London.
2 Eastern Isle, ss, Grange, to Calcutta.
2 Hartford, American Frigate, McCauly, to China.
2 Surat, ss, Baker, to Suez.
3 Provence, ss, Brunet, to China.
5 Kwangtung, H M, ss, Elton, to Mussowa.
3 Jumna, H M's T S, Richards, to Bombay.
3 Dupliex, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
3 China, ss, Perrins, to Suez.
5 Fasana, Austrian Frigate, Funk, to Pola.
6 Java, ss, Avern, to Calcutta.
6 Ava, ss, Rosseau, to Marseilles.
7 Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 25 Dunedin, ss, Loren, from Cardiff.
Feb. 5 Alethea, ss, Powell, from Cardiff, bound to Akyab.
6 Mosquito, H M Gun Boat, Bond, from Plymouth, bound to China.
7 Adamson, ss, Gaine, from Sunderland, bound to Bombay.
7 Cavignon, T. S. Berton, from Toulon, bound to Saigon.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

NAMES.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Urbino	1535	Bombay	Jan. 23
Violet	—	Bombay	Jan. 23
Saltwell	1815	Bombay	Jan. 21
Queen Elizabeth	2500	Calcutta	Jan. 25
Leith	1639	Calcutta	Jan. 25
Sestos	1310	Bombay	Jan. 25
Colombo	2800	Calcutta	Jan. 27
City of Poona	2330	Calcutta	Jan. 30
Agra	1550	Calcutta	Jan. 30
Wyberton	1117	Batavia	Jan. 28
Viceroy	2477	Colombo	Jan. 30
Virago	1800	Bombay	Jan. 31

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athelstane s, 250 bundles iron bars, and 150 boiler plates, Dhurumsey Jeeva; 300 barrels alum, Tejpall Cama.

Phrenologist s, 99 bundles iron tubs, and 2 casks fittings, Essajee Noorbhoy & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando s, 30 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.

Walamo s, 2 casks Zinc clips, Scott, McClelland & Co.

Rinaldo s, 4 casks fuse, Adomjee Peerbhoy.

Kingston s, 22 hogsheads pale ale, Lyon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Allan, 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Varia; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha.

Phrenologist, 100 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada; 1,250 cwts galls, Trithdass Dossamull; 300 cwts galls, Pursotum Naronjee.

Hutton s, 1,165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 90 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.; 71 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee; 30 bales wool, Porsotum Kessowjee; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 35 bales wool, Nursee Khatow; 20 bales wool, Rozabally Alirazs.

Timavo s, 90 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 150 bales hemp, Jewraj Goculdass; 45 bales hemp, Muthoorsdass Nutboo; 27½ cwts croton seeds, Soonderdass Mooljee; 67 bales cotton, Cursondass Narronjee; 250 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee & Co; 14 bales wool, J. Burjorjee Vacha; 5 bales wool, Hassunbhoy Goolamhusein & Co.

Erl King s, 43 cwts indigo, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Whitburne s, 50 bales cotton, V. Gopaldas; 150 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 22 bales wool, Goolamhusen Cumumbhoy; 145 bales cotton, N. Purmanundas; 200 cwts horns, G. Shamjee.

North Tyne s, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 202 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Veerjee; 788 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Orissa s, 29 bales cotton, and 50 bales wool, Nursee Khatow.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa s, 62½ cwts coffee, Nursey Khatow.

Cathay s, 19 cases shawls, Ragoonathjee Nundlall; 15 cases teeth, Succor Woosman.

Clifford s, 24 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 2½ cwts E. teeth, and 8 cases peacock feathers, Adomjee Peerbhoy; 38 bales skins, Chinee; 10 bales hides, Fazulbhoy Goolamhusen; 103 cwts hingda, Dyall Ruttonsey; 70 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 40 bales orchillaweed, Shariff Salimahomed & Co.; 16 cases rossa oil, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 150 cwts galls, Trithdass Dossamul.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orissa s, 250 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Athelstane s, 59 bales hides, and 5 bales skins, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 100 bales cotton, Gunpatrow Veneram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Tandy, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 13.

Biscoe, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Calcutta.

FEBRUARY 15.

Cantor, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Rothney, Sub-Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Lancers, to join, from England.

Park, Lieut.-Colonel, Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Vivian, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Patch, Lieutenant, Bengal Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to appear before a medical board.

Rant, Riding master, 5th Bengal Lancers, on medical board, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Palmer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Lahore.

Lamb, offg Inspectg Vet Surgeon, on duty, to Mhyjee.

Mockler, Captain, Political, on duty, to Guadur.

FEBRUARY 16.

Cantor, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Banda, N W P.

Rothney, Sub-Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Lancers, to join, to Sealkote.

Hope, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th February, 1873.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 638 of 1872, the invalids of the Belgaum District will be detained for embarkation in the troop ship Serapis leaving Bombay on the 7th March 1873.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindostani by the lower standard:—

2nd Foot (1st Bat.)—Lts. C. E. Whittle and C. E. J. Chichester.

Depy. Asst. Commsy. John Jackson, Head Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl's Office, will revert to the Barrack Dept., and is appointed Senior Barrack Master, Presidency Circle, vice Barnard, deceased.

Sergt James McBurney, 59th Foot, is appointed Garrison Provost Sergt., Nusseerabad cells, and transferred to the Unattached List under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869.

The Officer Commanding D. Battery 9th Brig B. A. was authorized to issue daily to each of 103 horses in his Battery 5 lbs. of grass extra for one month from the 20th Jan. 1873 inclusive, on account of the horses being in very poor condition.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dhoolia Station Order, dated 2nd Dec. 1872, directing Maj. Cornewall, 17th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. Bean.

Capt. Christie, 17th N. I., performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Dhoolia from 16th Jan. to 6th Feb. 1873 during the absence on duty of Maj Cornewall.

Malligaum Station Order, dated 3rd Feb. 1873, appointing Capt. Sandwith, 15th N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut Peile.

108th Foot, Regtl. Order, dated 3rd Feb. 1853, appointing Capt. (Local Maj.) J. R. Gordon, to act as Interpreter to the Regt vice Lieut. Foulger.

66th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 26th Dec. 1872, appointing Lt. W. H. McMath to act as Qr. Mr. in addition to his own duties as Interpreter, vice Lt. Fosbery, proceeded on detachment duty.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure:—

27th or 1st Belooch Regt. N. L. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 3rd Feb. 1872, directing Maj. J. H. Castell, to officiate as Commandant in addition to his own duties among the absence of Lt. Col. Beville, C.B., at the Camp of Exercise, Hassan Abdul, with effect from 28th Nov. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Bat.)—Lt. C. E. Whittle to Bombay from 12th Feb. 1873, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

3rd Hussars—Surg. A. J. L. Hepworth, to Bombay, from 13th Jan. to 12th Feb. 1873, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

59th Foot—Capt. (Local Maj.) W. H. Thompson, for 30 days, from date of departure to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.—Surg. J. Watts, for 30 days, from departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 14th February, 1873.

At the recommendation of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, the Officer Commanding at Kirkee will be good enough to detail a committee of experienced Artillery Officers to assemble at the Poona Arsenal on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at such time as the President may appoint, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the carriages of the Battery for the D. C. R. H. A.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. S., D. R. Mackinnon, M. B., having reported his arrival, will assume charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., from Surgeon Oakes, in the course of the day.

Poona, 15th February, 1873.

Major A. Wardrop, Staff Corps, is appointed Acting Assist. Adjt. General P. O. A., during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Warden, or until further orders, subject to confirmation, and will receive charge of the office in the course of the day.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

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LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MILITARY ITEMS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.

GENERAL NEWS—
The Camp of Exercise.
The Bombay Exhibition for 1873.
The Legislative Council.
Bench of Justices.
Arrival of the s.s. Jumna.
The Opening Cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club.
The Installation of Sir T. Madavarao.
Bombay Cotton Crop Report.
Calcutta Races, 1872-73.

NEWS LETTERS—
Allahabad.
Aden.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Education Question in India.
The Bombay Exhibition.
Is India prepared for a Russian War?
The Native Press on Sir Bartle Frere's Mission.
The Water Supply of India.
An Indirect Attack.
The Bombay Markets and the Municipal Commissioner.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Poona Division Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjaub Orders.

COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.

SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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The Navy.
The Army.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

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Per Annum	Rs	10	0	0
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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN to the PUBLIC daily from 10 A.M. till 7 P.M. on the payment of Rs. 2 at the South Gate. WEDNESDAY will be set apart for LADIES only. On that day the doors will be open at 3 P.M.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments:—

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By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
10th February 1873.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE Mrs. BONAR DEANE will be happy to receive Visitors at a Garden Party at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY, February 18th, from 5 to 7 P.M.

*J. P. Æ. JERVOISE, Capt.,
A. D. C. in Waiting.
Government House, Parell.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

SASSOON—PERUGIA—January 19th, at Trieste, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Monsieur Gustave Landauer, Arthur D. Sassoon, Esq., of 12, St. George's-place, Hyde-park, fifth son of the late David Sassoon, of Bombay, to Eugenie Louise, eldest daughter of the late Monsieur Achille Perugia of Trieste.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FOWLER—SIMPSON—At St. John's Church, Colaba, Edwin Gifford Fowler, Esq., to Eliza Jane Simpson, widow of the late W. C. Simpson, Esq.

DEATH.

GUZDAR—February 14th, at No. 57, Gowallia Tank Road, the infant son of Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzdar, aged 3 months 15 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNNE—February 12th, at 147, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Dennis H. G. Dunne, of a son.

LIDDELL—February 12th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. C. Liddell, of a daughter.

NEWTON—February 10th, at Diaapore, the wife of F. N. Newton, of a son.

NORTON—February 10th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. R. Norton, of a son.

RICHARDSON—February 9th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Richard Richardson, chemist, &c., of a son.

DEATHS.

JEFFRIES—February 10th, at Kaladoongee, near Nynee Tal, Ernest Whitworth, the beloved and youngest child of E. and F. Jeffries, aged nearly one year and six months.

KEELAN—February 8th, at "Erin House," Dehra Dhoon, after a long and painful illness, Catharine Marianne, the beloved wife of H. Keelan, Esq., Deputy Superintendent G. T. Survey, aged 47 years and 8 months.

PARRATT—February 12th, at Middleton Row, Calcutta, Margaret, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. John Parratt, Junior.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

A CERTAIN feeling of relief and satisfaction has been experienced in Bombay on account of two guilty parties connected with the mysterious DeGa conspiracies being brought to book and punishment. As Mary Garth has observed, the world was not altogether made to suit our convenience, and we may be very glad, and much obliged, when it does do so even in a partial degree. We have not yet found out how it is that four persons could be poisoned in our midst by one of the coarsest, most easily accessible, and most easily detected of all poisons; but we have at least hit upon one of the methods by which such deeds of crime may be generated, and have visited the parties convicted of being concerned in it with prompt and severe punishment. There may be some legitimate difference of opinion as to the severity of the sentence which Mr. Justice Bayley has passed upon Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba, and it may even be argued that His Lordship, in directing the Jury, displayed more of the qualities of the Advocate than of the impartial Judge. Such considerations, however, whether valid or not, will, we think, disappear in the application which has been made, in the public interest, of the provisions which English law affords for the punishment of crime. It is not given to any body of detectives, to public prosecutors, or to any community in general, to penetrate into all the arcana of human wickedness. A sound moralist, indeed, would say that one-half of the error and cruelty of the world has consisted in the attempts of men to do more in the way of preventing wickedness than their knowledge and their power justify them in attempting. All the efforts of Inquisitions and Churches to dictate human thought, of Vehm Gerichts and Carbonari societies to use their members as passive instruments, and all the efforts of legal tribunals to evolve truth by means of torture from unwilling and, often, ignorant witnesses, may be brought in illustration of the great and injurious mistake which men make when—irritated by some palpable evil, by some impudent crime, or even by some difference from their own views, the meaning and value of which they do not understand—they try to force on their conclusions beyond the limits of easy action which their circumstances allow and call for.

We are glad to notice that nothing of that sort appears to have been done in the complicated DeGa case, and we do not say so with reference to that case alone. A certain school of old Indians are apt to enlarge upon the advantages of the rough and ready justice which their fathers, or their grandfathers, were wont to administer. If we could credit all the tales, both oral and written, which are to be found on that subject, all that was required to be done in India, fifty years ago, was to turn an ignorant English boy of sixteen loose upon an Indian district, to see that he learned a little Hindostanee, learned also how to ride and shoot, and was taught to be a little particular in the choice of his concubines, and *hey presto!* we had a marvellous administrator who could see through the subtlest intrigues of the cleverest Cocanee or Nagur Brahmins, and administer an unerring justice which Socrates, had he only known of it, would much rather have appealed to than to that of Rhadamanthus and Minos, and the other just judges whom he hoped, and as all analogy shows, we are eventually to meet with. But that fabulous time of the jungle-created English Judge in India has departed, and whether his place ever knew him at all, it, at all events, now knows him no more. So far as we have observed, in the India of to-day, injustice is done not so much under cover of legal forms or by police and detective officers declining to try and administer what *they* consider to be "a rough and ready justice," but by the very opposite of that,—by a disregard of legal forms, by a cunning twisting of them (by mamlutdars and native police inspectors) beyond the ends which they were intended to serve, and by the disposition, on the part of old Indians, to back up their friends far beyond the point where both propriety and justice say "Hold, enough."

Therefore, we hold it to be a matter of congratulation that in this exceedingly tempting DeGa mystery there has been (so far as appears, and if there had been, it would hardly but have appeared in some way or other) no straining of the law, no undue exercise of police power, no zoolum and chicanery on the part of the executive authorities. To say absolutely that there has been nothing of the kind would be to assume an omniscience which we should be about the last in the world to assume to possess. To say that the action in this matter of the detectives, of the police, and of the legal functionaries, has been altogether uninfluenced by a desire to make out a good case as regards their own action, would be to ascribe to them a perfection which unless they want to disappoint and disgust their admirers, they had better not claim, or even allow to be ascribed to them, until they have passed into that region where neither their wives nor their children, the public nor the Press, can trouble them any more.

Apart, however, from these enormous demands which are sometimes made on public functionaries, we may congratulate our authorities on their conduct in regard to this DeGa mystery, so far as that conduct has appeared, and so far as we are open to judge from what has appeared. Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General, by his conduct of it, as also by his appearances (even when misled) in the Legislative Council, has forcibly reminded us that he has been absent from Bombay for some time, and that his absence has been a public loss. Nothing could have been better managed than his conduct of the prosecution in the case of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba. The law was clearly laid down, not strained in the least, and the evidence was made no more of than it evidently bore upon its face. Mr. Anstey, the counsel for Dinshaw, evidently saw this and adopted a similar tone in a case which might have afforded opportunity for his wilder action. As already hinted, we do not feel sure that Mr. Justice Bayley displayed so much of the judge as he might have done, and especially in the stress which he laid upon the motive which there was for the alleged action of Pestonjee Dinshaw. It is an entire mistake in a trial to lay stress upon either the existence or the absence of motives. As a rule the worst crimes are committed from the most contemptible and, judged by reason, the most insufficient motives. On the other hand, there are often the most urgent motives for the commission of crimes which, fortunately, never are committed. For instance, considering the number of young barristers who are now coming out to Bombay every year (apparently under the direction of some such voice as said "Come on Whittington, Lord Mayor of London"), we should think that nothing is more desired by the barristers of Bombay than the removal of a Judge from the Bench. It might be Mr. Justice Green, or it might even be Mr. Justice Bayley, but so long as the means lay within the action of Providence, we are not sure that there are not many fervent prayers put up to produce that result.

Hence it is only natural that there should be some sympathy for Pestonjee Dinshaw as regards his sentence, and there is also regret felt from it from another cause which is peculiar to the Parsees. Energetic and admirable as the Parsee community is in many respects, there is one point in which it traverses the higher thought and feeling of the world, and where its action, if persisted in, will not only exclude it from the development of races, but will even produce what the Americans call a "down upon it." That is the extravagant desire to be irreproachable. Irreproachable, that is, not in any higher sense,—not in that sense in which the best and greatest men who have appeared in the world are not only reproachable but even objects of reproach;—but irreproachable according to their own narrow and obsolete ideas and according to their own more stupid estimate of the ideas which prevail around them. But we must postpone the conclusion of this article, and leave it to the Goanese to imagine for the moment that they have been able to conceal their wickedness.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

RAIN and roughish weather were felt in the Deccan during last week, and between Saturday night and yesterday morning the Concan came in for a slight share of elemental favours. In Bombay we had several smart showers, and a deal of lightning flashed about in our vicinity Neither rain nor lightning did any harm; on the contrary, the rain did good, since it must have wet the cracking lips of the earth that are conspicuous in the Maidan and elsewhere. From Bhosawul, we learn that during last week a number of slight showers fell, but that heavy clouds hung over the place in the evening, betokening more rain and making the air very oppressive. The thermometer in Bhosawul now indicates 95 degees in the shade, and the quick evaporation of the rain-fall among the rank vegetation which surrounds that place (sometimes distinguished by being called the grave of railway men) which will be caused by this great heat, must, it is feared, cause a great deal of fever, and it is recommended that the rank vegetation should be burned at once.

OUR Bhosawul correspondent informs us that the double line from Mussawud to Bhosawul was run over on Friday for the first time, and will be opened for traffic about a week hence. In consequence, however, of the Waghoor bridge not being finished, the single line will have to be worked from Nusseerabad to Bhosawul, a distance of 8 miles, but when this bridge is completed, there will be an uninterrupted double line from Bombay to Bhosawul, a distance of 276 miles. This line would have been opened a long time ago, but through different contractors failing to complete their contracts in time, the work was delayed and had to be finished by the Company departmentally under the supervision of Mr. Collister, the District Engineer. The experiment on Friday was conducted by the Government and G. I. P. R. Company Engineers.

THE following extract from a letter from the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, dated 27th January, to the address of the Commissioner in Sind, may possess an interest in Bombay:—"As an example of the return of some of our best Sind fields this year, I may mention that a field of 4 acres 36 goontas area, cultivated by Tola Bania (one of our cultivators) yielded before the 18th instant, 42 maunds 11½ seers unselected, and selected 2 maunds 18 seers, equal to about 766 lbs. seed cotton, or 255 lbs. clean staple per acre, besides the amount paid in kind for picking up to the same date, viz., 327 lbs. seed cotton, and what we have since picked and still to pick. This is not our highest yield, but I consider this our best and most economically cultivated field. The man had but two pairs of bullocks to work with, and, in addition to the cotton, cultivated 3 acres 7 goontas with grain, from which 3,200 lbs. bajree and 5,988 lbs. kirby were harvested. The cotton in this case was sown in lines, and had it not been for the want of water, the land being watered from the old Sangra Canal, the yield would have been far higher."

IT is but simple justice to the present Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police to state that during Pestonjee Dinshaw's trial, Mr. Anstey asked him whether it was him who conducted the DeGa poisoning case, and that he explained that he did not, but that Superintendent Mills did. Catch-penny sentiments about the failure of the police hitherto to lay their hands upon the poisoner have appeared lately in the *Times of India*, which has even gone so far as to insinuate that because Mr. Souter and Mr. Vincent were biassed in favour of the murderer, detectives from some of the other Presidencies ought to be called in to supersede the Bombay police authorities, and take over the management of the DeGa case. The insinuation may astonish those who are not acquainted with the semi-Asiatic kind of ungentlemanliness and want of judiciousness which of late have been apparent in the columns of our contemporary, but will be treated contemptuously by those who know Mr. Souter or his assistant. We do not think that there are in all India detectives of greater honesty or shrewdness than the Bombay detectives. We know that a confidential officer of the Government of India has been inspecting the police establishments in Calcutta, Madras, and this city, and we have reason to believe that his report, when published, will fully bear out what we have just said respecting the comparative merits of the detective staffs of the Presidencies. That our contemporary's opinions upon the DeGa case are deplorably catch-penny, is evident from one or two considerations. We can assure the *Times of India* that it is not in the least an original idea that it would be very desirable if the poisoner were discovered; but if it really were earnestly desirous that such an event should transpire, it would cease its noise instead of stupidly shouting and putting the murderer on his guard. How does the *Times of India* know what the police are doing in the matter? Does it suppose that if Mr. Mills *had* got a clue to the murder, the police, before that clue were followed to the end, would be idiotic enough to give out the fact to it or any other newspaper? Is it aware that, even supposing the police were absolutely baffled, such things have happened in England before, where there is no alien race to work among, and where the detectives are the acutest in the world? If the matter were apparently allowed to fall asleep for some time, the police would be greatly assisted, since the murderer might relax his vigilance and make a mistake which would lead to his apprehension; but it is evident that the efforts of our authorities are being actually hindered by the silly conduct of the *Times of India*. If it may cause it to hold its peace, we may here say that we think the police have obtained a clue to the murderer's whereabouts; but of course it would be indiscreet to say any more than this at present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

GERMANY.

SPAIN.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE MORMONS.

LONDON, 15TH FEBRUARY.

Lord Enfield has promised to lay before Parliament further papers respecting the intermediate zone and Russian colonization on the borders of Attrek.

Colonel Pollock has been gazetted Knight Commander of the Star of India, and Captain Lovett and Mr. Henry Walter Bellew Companions of the Star of India, for their services in Seistan.

In the Galway prosecution case, Father Quinn and the jury having disagreed, the latter were discharged.

A prospectus of the Madras Tramways Company has been issued.

The price of iron advanced 20 shillings a ton at Wolverhampton yesterday.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The Commons have rejected, by 116 against 63, a motion for correspondence relative to the maintenance of an English envoy at the Papal Court.

OBITUARY.—James Farish.

BERLIN, 15TH FEBRUARY.

The Emperor William has ordered a judicial inquiry into charges of gross official corruption relative to railway contracts.

MADRID, 15TH FEBRUARY.

The Spanish Government has clearly intimated its resolution to keep Cuba.

The American Congress has rejected a resolution of congratulation to Spain on the establishment of a Republic.

The Portuguese Government have proposed the mobilization of 9,000 of the reserve, and it is said that they are about to assemble an army of observation on the frontier of Portugal.

NEW YORK, 15TH FEBRUARY.

President Grant has sent a message urging Congressional intervention at Utah for the suppression of polygamy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton...	60,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats...	14,000	„
Actual Stock of Cotton...	442,000	„
„ „ „ Surats...	218,000	„
Total Week's Imports of Cotton.	56,000	„
„ „ „ Surats...	3,000	„

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Markets to-day closed steady and the London Cotton Market is flat.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	8s. 1½d.
8¼lbs. do.	9s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 2¼d.

LONDON, 15TH FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

IT is reported in Rangoon that the Viceroy will probably visit Burmah next year.

SPRING has fairly set in all along the lower range of the Himalayas. Crocuses and daffodils have made their appearance on the hill sides.

WE see in the home papers that Colonel Barr, Resident of the Court of Baroda, who went home about a year ago on furlough, is dead.

The *Punjab Times* reports that Sirdar Yakoob Khan has sent in a resignation of his post as Governor of Herat unless Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan is removed from the city.

THE London correspondent of the paper in Church-gate Street mentions that Sir John Scott, K.C.B., died from *augina frectoris!* This is a new disease, but evidently a deadly one.

WE read that the Russian soldiers at Bokhara are making themselves most unpopular among the mercantile class, and that they are supported by their officers in their refusal to pay for goods supplied to them.

THE foundation-stone of the new building for the accommodation of the Female Orphanage and Zenana Mission at Calcutta was laid last Tuesday evening by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE *Englishman* is much concerned to hear that the death of Mr. Justice Elphinstone Jackson has received official confirmation, and that the High Court has another vacancy to fill. Death has been busy with it of late, and five years have witnessed the loss of an equal number of Judges.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta informs us that the Agricultural Department crop report for the fortnight ending the 13th instant states that prospects generally continue to be satisfactory. Seasonable rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; but some districts in Northern India still want rain.

WE hear that the Report of the Committee which was some time ago appointed to consider the advisability of reducing some of the Secretariat establishments of the Government annually sent to Simla, has been submitted to Government, and that the Committee have found it inexpedient to recommend any reduction save in the staff of the printing department.

AT a general meeting of the members of the Calcutta Public Library held on Monday evening last, after a long discussion on the unsatisfactory condition of the library, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to enquire into the causes of the falling off in the amount of the subscriptions and of the heavy expenditure for establishment:—The Hon. Rajah Romanath Tagore, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hollingsberry, Baboo Jaigopal Sen, and Baboo Kali Prosonno Dutt.

ONE who has been witnessing the doings in the Maharajah Scindia's Camp of Exercise reports to the *Delhi Gazette* that His Highness's small army is in a singularly efficient state, and executed various manœuvres in brilliant style. Scindia is about to enter upon a tour through his Malwa territories. His attention to the duties devolving upon one in his position is described as most exemplary. He has initiated an important change in his courts of law; depositions must be recorded in the hand-writing of the presiding officer and not by subordinates.

ON an enquiry made by the Accountant-General of Bombay, as to whether or not extra charges, such as carts, carriages, and coolie-hire to and from points of departure and arrival by rail or steamer should be allowed in addition to mileage rates or passage-money to an officer who is transferred from one station to another, the Government of India has decided that mileage rates and passage-money cover all contingent expenditure of the nature mentioned, and that no other travelling expenses can be charged in addition to such rates.

THE *Englishman* considers that the census operations of last year in the suburbs of Calcutta have been conducted with a degree of care that contrasts favourably with that shown in the similar operations in Calcutta itself. This is the first regular census that has taken place in the suburbs, and the information obtained cannot, therefore, be compared with previous periods. The suburbs contain an area of 23·37 square miles, with 43,061 houses of all sorts. The enumeration shows a permanent and floating population of 257,149 persons, of whom 151,011 are males and 106,138 females.

THE revenue of Bengal has risen from £10,832,761 in 1856-57 to £16,281,742 in 1870-71. The expenditure has increased during the same period from £3,614,794 to £5,383,125. One of the most interesting facts underlying these figures is that the land revenue has increased by no less than £254,266, of which £108,812 was in permanently settled tracts. But for the famine in Orissa, which put off the re-settlements of that province for 30 years, the growth of the land revenue would have been still more satisfactory. Government has realised £10,162 by redemption of revenue of petty states to the extent of about £1,000; £1,260,104 by the sale of the proprietary right on Government estates; £94,418 by the sale of waste lands; and £31,920 by the commutation of the tax on waste lands.

THE editor of the *Courrier de l'Inde Francaise* is informed that the police of Pondicherry have received orders to arrest him, on the ground that he is a fugitive from a judgment passed upon him in France for a breach of the press laws. Thereupon the editor proceeds to give us a sketch of his career, showing that he was condemned to be shot by a council of war for his severe criticism of the commissariat of the Army of the Loire, and that he was saved from that fate by the personal intervention of M. Thiers, and was released from prison by an order that declared his imprisonment to have been unjust. It was only, he says, from the Prussian authorities that he ran away, and he is greatly puzzled to imagine what the French police have against him. To give them an opportunity of explaining this, M. Courtes was to start for Pondicherry yesterday; and he has publicly challenged the police to be ready with their handcuffs, but not to forget that under the Republic they must answer for any offence against the liberty of a French citizen. The last time M. Courtes proposed to go to Pondicherry he published an article saying that he would probably be challenged to fight a score or two of duels, and that he was prepared with pistol shots for all comers.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYTLER, Commanding the Umballa Division, proceeds shortly on a tour of inspection.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KEYES is to retain his command of the Punjab Frontier Force for seven years from the date of his appointment. But future commandants of the force will hold the appointment for five years only.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN COLLETT, who has been Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Umballa division for the last two years, and who is at present with the Camp of Exercise, has been transferred to the Quarter Master General's office at the Presidency, and Major Little, late of the 7th Fusiliers, now of the Bengal Staff Corps, a passed Staff College officer, has been appointed in his place.—*Ibid.*

A COMMITTEE, composed as follows, assembled a week ago at the Camp of Exercise to report upon a Commissariat elephant which was believed to be incurably diseased—Lieut.-Col R. Baigrie, Bombay Staff Corps, president, and Lieut.-Col. T. E. Gordon, and Lieut.-Col. C. M. MacGregor. The elephant was ordered to be shot, and a place chalked out where it was considered most vulnerable. The two first shots appeared to trouble the great beast less than a mosquito, but the third, not an inch wide of the mark, killed it.

THE reward for distinguished service which General Mayow's death left vacant has been bestowed upon Major-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., late aide-de-camp to the Queen. General Ewart served throughout the campaign in the Crimea and in Bengal during the Indian Mutiny. He lost his left arm by a cannon-shot when in action with the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore on Dec. 1, 1857.—*Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 24.

GENERAL SIR JOHN SCOTT, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Hussars, while riding in Rotten-row on Saturday afternoon, fell from his horse, which was going at a walking pace, and, on being raised, was found to be in a dying state. The General was taken into the officers' quarters of Knightsbridge Barracks, his rank in the army not being known at the time, and several medical men immediately attended, and found that he was dead. General Scott was born in 1797, entered the army in 1813, and served in India in the Afghan campaign of 1838-39, and at the battle of Sobraon in 1846. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath for his services in Afghanistan, and an aide-de-camp to the Queen after the battle of Sobraon. He had received numerous medals for his services previously to being on the staff in India.—*Ibid.*

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

Admiralty, 21st January, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Henry H. M. Magrath has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th inst.

Admiralty, 22nd January, 1873.

John Rainforth Walker, Esq., has this day been appointed a Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Surgeon Christopher K. Ord has been placed on the Retired List from the 18th instant.

Admiralty, 23rd January, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

Theodore George Fenn.
Sidney Smith.
Richard William Evelyn Middleton.
William Henry Stephens.
Bertram Edmond Gwynne.
John Alford Jones.
James Richard Veitch.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

India Office, 22nd January, 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Augustus Frederick Wilkinson, Madras Infantry.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

MADRAS ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Macfarlane Norris. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Late 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Captain (Brevet Major) Jackson Muspratt Williams to be Major. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Late 17th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart to be Major. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Late 38th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles James Richards to be Major. Dated 29th September, 1872.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Francis Heskins Winterbotham. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Robert Bradstreet. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Robert Emilius Cox. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Reginald Temple Chapman. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Hugh Robert Ogilvie. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Richard Shelly. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Henry Weston. Dated 20th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Henry St. Amand Wilton. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Edward Francis Strettell. Dated 29th September, 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Stewart William McIver. Dated 29th September, 1872.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

To be Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Duckworth, M.D. Dated 1st October, 1872.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James Forbes Robertson. Dated 3rd January, 1872.

To be Major.

Captain Frederick Pelham Bartholomew. Dated 20th September, 1872.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant John Macclesfield Heath. Dated 12th October, 1872.

BOMBAY ARMY.

General list of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned Officers will rank as follows:—

Captain Reginald Hennell from 4th February, 1871.
Captain Walter Stuart Hore, from 21st February, 1871.
Captain William Laing, from 25th March, 1871.
Captain Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens, from 19th August, 1871.
Captain Charles Theodore Echalaz, from 24th October, 1871.
Captain William Cunningham Morris, from 31st October, 1871.
Captain Charles James Abbott Yates, from 8th March, 1872.
Captain [illegible] Robinson Bridge Drummond, from 12th March, 1[illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Thomas Edward Pearce Martin. Dated 9th October, 1872.

Surgeon John Proudfoot Stratton, M. D. Dated 20th October, 1872.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Peter Stephenson Turnbull, M. D. Dated 1st October, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis Ronayne O'Kearney, M. D. Dated 1st October 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Alfred Lewis. Dated 1st October 1872.

A GHASTLY RAILROAD JOKE.—The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* tells this story: One night a Hudson River Railroad engineer, while going north with his train at lightning speed, suddenly observed a man on the track. He blew his whistle several times as a signal for danger, but he didn't move. In vain he endeavoured to stop the train, it was too late. The engine struck the man with full force, completely annihilating him. The man was made of snow, and was placed on the track by a joker. An attempt had previously been made to play the same trick on another engineer, but he detected the cheat by the whiteness of the effigy. The last one, however, after being placed on the track, was blackened with soot from a locomotive smoke-stack.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

8TH FEBRUARY.

UBIQUITY not being one of the attributes of man, it would require at least three special correspondents to properly describe yesterday's operations—general actions having been fought in as many different places at or about the same time.

As I expected a running fight would be the order of the day, generally to describe it, McMurdo may be said to have been constantly taking up valuable positions, which he was severally obliged to evacuate and retire from, not because of what was brought to bear against the positions themselves, but from the fear of being outflanked by Macdonnell's superior numbers—the result being that the defence was driven back over some twelve miles of country, disputing the passage of the various rivers by blowing up the bridges, and holding each position as long as it was considered tenable, and is now encamped at Kalu-ki-Serai, only one march from Rawul Pindee—Macdonnell's head-quarters being at the village of Wah, half way between Hassan Abdul and Kala-ki-Serai.

The sky, which has for some days had a *juicy* appearance, has at last been *squeezed*. It drizzled from about noon yesterday till the evening; and then came down so heavily all last night, that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered a suspension of hostilities, which perhaps is just as well—as after some twelve hours of steady downpour it would be too much for men and horses, the *terre plein* of operations being newly-turned plough or young corn, would be too deep and holding to work over. McMurdo has still his last fastness in the Margulla range of hills, a few miles S. W. of his present position, to fall back upon, and which has been described as impregnable. Roughly speaking, there could not have been less than fifteen hundred men on either side, put *hors de combat*, had the troops been provided with ball instead of blank cartridge.

Having now given you a sort of general summary of events since I last wrote, I will endeavour to fill in such details as are obtainable from reliable hearsay evidence and personal experience.

At 4 P.M. the day before yesterday, Ross' and McPherson's brigades, in a fine position opposite the village of Kolian, were holding in check the left attack, consisting of Payn's brigade, supported by Brownlow's, and appeared likely to hold their own unless Payn was reinforced from his right; but at 10-15 A.M., fearing lest they might be cut off, Ross and McPherson were ordered to retire; and Payne having his front clear, made a bold dash round the enemy's right. This flank movement was one of the few bold strokes that have been attempted, and for a considerable time, Payn's brigade had all the fighting to themselves, engaging Pond's brigade at the village of Bhai, and eventually arriving at Hassan Abdul quite two miles ahead of Macdonnell's general advance. Here, however, part of the 70th Foot, one of Payn's regiments, were a bit too courageous, and got out of hand. Pressing on wildly they got between two fires, and a couple of companies were put out of action. All this time General Macdonnell's centre was making its way from Boorban, some three and a half miles, and reached the Julhat river at 11 A.M., the bridge over which was, as usual, blown up. However, the delay was not great, as the river was fordable, and it did not take long sloping of the banks sufficiently to allow of guns being taken down and up. The Elephant Battery was moved up to the right, and from a commanding position on the river's bank, at last came into action; but at 2,800 yards, very nearly the limit of the effective range.

On arrival at Hassan Abdul about 1 P.M., General Macdonnell sent his Cavalry and Horse Artillery round the left, or north side, of the high hill known as Hassan Abdul Zeyarut; and, there being open ground there, it was also selected by General McMurdo as a likely place for Cavalry, consequently the rival brigades again met, and it appears there were some exciting charges, resulting in four squadrons on one side and five on the other being put out of action; but the accounts that have reached me are of too sketchy a nature to enable me to tell you much of what really occurred in that direction. Sir C. Brownlow's brigade, previously described as in support of Brigadier General Payne's on the left attack was, just before reaching the river Julhat, moved clean across to General Macdonnell's right, and supported by Hume's brigade, sent to the right or south side of hill near Wah, and S. E. of Hassan Abdul. About three and a half miles from Hassan Abdul, on the Rawul Pindee Road, there is a pass between this hill and Hassan Abdul Zeyarut, which was strongly held by Ross's and McPherson's brigades; and from which, could their left have been secure, it would have been almost impossible to have forced them. But a retirement was made, or rather disorderly rush across the open; as the fine position, once evacuated and occupied by the enemy from the opposite side of the slope, the defence were under fire for nearly a mile till some broken ground was reached. It was a case of *sauve qui peut*, and the much vaunted "order in disorder," shoved down our throats by writers of Wellington prize essays, was illustrated, or rather caricatured. The number of thousands of rounds of ammunition expended in that one hour would have furnished enough gunpowder to blow up a mountain. It was in fact quite a pyrotechnic display, one had only to shut one's eyes, and a very little stretch of imagination made one fancy oneself at Cremorne, with millions of squibs and crackers going off without intermission. It was just about as hot as it could be while it lasted, only, heaven defend us from anything like it, when missiles are flying about. The various visitors and spectators cannot say that at least one "gallery" day has not been provided for their amusement; but what was amusement to them must have been pain to anybody who cared to see things well done. There was one little episode which should be chronicled—one squadron of Guide Cavalry the attack—which had been hanging about the left of McPherson's brigade, made a dash down on the flank, and succeeded entirely in its object, viz, to make them form rallying squares and become cock-shots for Sir Charles Brownlow's infantry skirmishers, who crept up to within one hundred and fifty yards and must have peppered most infernally the thirteen squares into which the 55th Foot and 25th N. I. formed, all of which fired most wildly as much into each other as into the attacking Cavalry, which, however, must have suffered severely. But after this I will never believe that the day of Cavalry is over, as being amongst the infantry at the time. I had an opportunity of witnessing the demoralizing effect one weak squadron of horse, dashingly led, can produce on foot soldiers. I don't suppose ten men in the whole brigade looked along their rifle barrels in aiming at the Cavalry, most of them loosing off their pieces vaguely. An ostrich with his head in the sand somewhat represented their sensations apparently, as they appeared quite to lose sight of the fact that the enemy's skirmishers were quietly stalking them, and would have shot them down in heaps.

The running fight continued till four o'clock, when both actors and spectators must have had quite enough fighting, or, rather, what was *supposed* to represent fighting—and "halt" and "cease firing" being sounded, all marched to camp. The troops have had a very good idea of what camping out in rough weather is like, for a nastier night in tents can hardly be imagined than the one just over, which must account for this deadly grumpy letter.

9TH FEBRUARY.

THERE has been a considerable amount of exercise in Camp these last two days—the enemy being no skeleton one this time, fighting with the elements being the order of battle. It certainly *can* come down in these parts—'just some.' The whole country side was for some hours yesterday covered with a white sheet of hail, which collected over a foot deep round some tents. A young cyclone blew for about an hour, but as it knocked down the Commander-in-Chief's and Lieutenant-Governor's tents, we small fry can afford to smile at our little discomforts. Deceived by a couple of hours' sunshine that about 11 A.M. yesterday succeeded the very dirty weather mentioned in my last letter, several commanding officers asked for, and obtained, permission to move into their standing camps, instead of holding on to their position at any price till the weather had "set fair," and punished they were for their restlessness, for they had not got well under way before the storm I have described burst on their devoted heads; the horses even could not face it, but as *one man* turned all their tails to it and shivered. The British troops were not so much to be pitied as the miserable native regiments. The former marched straight into their large tents that had been left standing, in order to ensure the ground underneath being kept dry, a most wise provision ordered by Lord Napier. Last year at Delhi all were struck and packed, but *experientia docet*. On the other hand, the Native Cavalry, having nothing in the way of camp equipage but the little cockle shells of tents that they carry with them everywhere on their ponies, were pointed out a spongy bit of ground, about fetlock deep, on to which the poor fellows had to pitch. What a pity Mark Tapley was not in the Bengal Cavalry! He would indeed have had an opportunity of proving his ability to come out strong under circumstances almost sufficiently trying for that great philosopher. It is a pity some attempt is not made in quarters to teach the British soldier to cook his own food, and generally *do* for himself, more than at pre-

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ent. If, for instance, a regiment was marched ut of cantonments for a couple of days, and the ooks *purposely forgotten*, Tommy Atkins might earn the advantage of being able to make a palatable stew out of his rations, instead of being the utterly helpless creature he is at present without servants. An instance occurred only yesterday; there were the men of as fine a regiment as there is in the British army, with their rations, cooking pots, and fuel all ready to hand, yet they were in a state of semi-starvation, because their cook-boys were not to the front!

Friday's Cavalry action on the left of the attack appears to have been the usual duel between the rival Brigadiers, Palliser and Gough. The former, the attack, had five regiments and nine guns, to his adversary's four regiments and ten guns. Both formed in two lines when they viewed each other, and after the Artillery had been some time in action and Gough had retired and halted, Palliser moved to the attack with three regiments—5th Lancers, Guides and 10th B. C.—in line, and two—5th B. C. and 9th B. C.—coming up in support, and was met by Gough with two regiments—4th Hussars and 1st P. C.—in line, and two—10th B. Lancers and 15th B. C.—in support; however, while the charge was being delivered, a volley was poured into the attacking squadrons by a regiment of infantry concealed in a village, within three hundred yards of which Palliser's brigade had to pass. The two bodies of horse had, however, got so close to each other, that it is questionable whether Gough's people might not have almost suffered as much from the fire as the enemy did. The umpires decided that the charge of Palliser's brigade, being three regiments *versus* two, and the support of the attack being tactically in a better position than that of the defence, the latter must retire five hundred yards, with four troops put out of action—five of Palliser's troops being also put out of action owing to the loss sustained from the infantry fire from the village, under which Gough had so cunningly drawn on the attack, and which Palliser neglected to patrol—which of course he ought to have done at any risks. This patrolling is a duty that is, with a few noticeable exceptions, terribly neglected. Another instance of this occurred on the right of the attack. A Mountain battery opened from a village on Sir Charles Brownlow's brigade when he was under the impression that he was well outside the left of the defence. He had a squadron of the Guide cavalry under his orders who could have found out everything for him too, and drawn out the fire from the village with comparatively little loss, or at any rate by a dashing reconnaisance might have discovered it was held by the enemy, but general officers complain steadily of their cavalry bringing them no intelligence. It was very different with Fraser's Cavalry at the Delhi Camp last year, the non-commissioned officers of which sent in the most perfect reports, written in pencil, with the time of despatch noted to a minute, and a concise statement of what their scouts and patrols had found out; but unless regiments are trained to this sort of work in cantonments, it cannot be expected of them at these peace manœuvres; and on a campaign, the whole system would have to be learnt *de novo*: as it would never do for Infantry and Artillery to go blundering on in column through a country, and run the risk of being shot down from the various villages, enclosures, &c., within range of which it was necessary to pass, and not to have had ascertained for them by their cavalry whether the said positions were occupied or not by the enemy's troops. Yet this year, as last, we see instances of this at the grand peace manœuvres—the fact being that this patrolling of villages and scouting is a thing practised by but few cavalry regiments, British or native, in the country. If less time was devoted to practising pretty manœuvres, sword exercise, and marching past; and a day or two in every week given to instruction in cavalry's most important duty, the discovering the lurking foe, and the men brought to understand its usefulness and made to enter into the spirit of it, a great change for the better might be brought about. This could easily be effected either at brigade or regimental drills by sending out small bodies of men a few hours before the time parade is ordered, and directing them to occupy certain positions in the direction in which it is intended to work the troops. A few cavalries might then be sent forward to see if all was clear, or report about any places found to be occupied. This would throw a touch of reality into the thing, which is always desirable. The same want of cohesion between the three arms, and between brigades generally, was noticeable at these last manœuvres as at those in the direction of Attock and Mundoria. The different regiments in the same brigade, even not always keeping up communication with each other, resulting in one instance on Friday of a regiment being totally cut off, having apparently been dropped behind and forgotten, which resulted in its being captured bodily by one of the attacking brigades.

The Artillery did not come out particularly strong during these last manœuvres. The officer commanding the R. A. of the attack, at General Macdonnell's request, kept sending back for more guns, *more guns*; and it is to be hoped that, were there a real enemy to be peppered, the field batteries would have shown more alacrity in coming to the front. With the grand trunk road to travel over, they seemed most disinclined to go out of a walk. The Mountain battery, with Sir Charles Brownlow's brigade, could not keep up with the infantry and were dropped behind, when he moved across on to the left of the defence, and the forty-pounders fired exactly four shots during the whole day, and that at almost their extreme range. The H. A. Batteries were the only ones that helped General Macdonnell, who may be said to have fought the battle with his infantry alone. Orders have just come out selecting the ground in the proximity of Boorban, five miles west of Hassan Abdul, as the scene of Tuesday's march past.

The Lieutenant-Governor's durbar being postponed to Wednesday, to-morrow, will be devoted to the races, the Commander-in-Chief giving a Rs. 300 cup, and Generals Macdonnell and Sir Harry Tombs a cup each of the value of Rs. 100.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

We were about to enter the hall when we finished our last notice. And standing at the door, we repeat that we are dazzled by the bright colours and the strange shapes which fill the place. The pillars, where they are allowed to peep out among the folds of lace curtains or the heavier embraces of banners of embroidered cloth, show fluted lines of gold and blue; the balustrades that gird the galleries are hung with kincobs till their own brown and gold are scarcely visible; the roof still possesses the strangeness of its untamed colouring; above the staircase, and expanding over the oil paintings of Her Majesty, by Sir David Wilkie, the arch of carved woodwork, with the blue background shining through the interstices, looks handsome; and on the floor there is a confusion of things bright and things dull, things ugly and things beautiful, which makes one think twice before he makes up his mind to explore the place. To our left, as we enter the hall, there is a pile of musical instruments, exhibited by Rose & Co., and the corner is made melodious with the tinkle tinkling of music boxes, while a fancied coolness is added to the place by little silver fountains, whose waters are warranted to trickle on for ever. Steering our way between a piano and a pillar, we come upon a stand upon which is a little oblong lump covered carefully with cloth. Whipping off the veil, what have we here? A model of Mr. Saunder's patent carriage, and the faithfulness of the imitation can be seen by looking out at the window to where the G. I. P. R. Co.'s engine and carriages are standing. Every detail is reproduced, from the grease boxes to the pips on the leather cushions, and the wheels have only to be pushed along the rails to show the action of the punkah and the ventilator. The model is the work of natives employed in the Railway company's workshop, and is extremely creditable to them. Near the wall is a large stand in three or four tiers, each displaying Delhi paintings. The beauty of these little pictures is sure to attract many admirers, who will have no difficulty in concluding that the minuteness of detail exhibited, the delicacy of the colours used, and the skill with which the colours are laid on the glass, entitle the paintings to take a very conspicuous position among Indian works of art. Views of the Taj with the surrounding gardens, and a great many heads of Noor Jehans and Emperors of Delhi, have furnished the chief subjects for the native artists. In a little case near by, there are a number of watches suspended, from gold to aluminium—all the property of Messrs. Favre Leuba. A little further on there is a beautiful stand of bronzes, some of which have been lent by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Of course, there are Amazons and horses, and we may draw attention to a pair of beautiful little pieces representing cavaliers fighting, one striking at the other whose feet are entangled among the trappings of his fallen charger; but perhaps the most curious things here are two little old, green-moulded Japanese bronzes representing dragons frightful to behold—bristling at all points, wings on their heels and their tails, and mouths vomiting the flames and sulphur dear to romance. Close to this, a tall model, cut minutely and cleverly in sandalwood, represents the car of Juggernaut. A temple, also cut in sandalwood, represents a building which is evidently dedicated to Gunputtee or Bal Krishna. The chair which the god occupies is within, but the god himself is either *in nubibus* or the exhibitor of the model has kept him at home to worship him. Not far from the temple, there is a case full of sandalwood and ebony work, and this is a favourable spot for noting the expertness and patience which must be possessed by the poor semi-naked carvers who ply the tool in Surat or in some back street in Bombay. One sandalwood box is a network of figures of strange animals and flowers, and we believe its quaintness has secured for it an owner in Sir Philip Wodehouse. In this case there are also a few Chinese bits of workmanship in ivory. Turning to another case, we find a number of cotton samples, illustrative of the various stages in the manufacture of the article, from the knotty dirty stage to the stage wherein cotton becomes like pure white thistle-down. Cotton in the stages of thread-making is also shown; and altogether this case is a very interesting one, the arrangement of which is creditable to Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, the exhibitor. Adjoining, we find a stand devoted to Japanese and Chinese nick-nacks. Here are fans made partly of ivory and partly of paper, which bear designs wherein the faces of the characters are made of ivory tenderly painted in pink and cherry colours; here are ivory toys of Mandarins and ladies; here are two little busts of Sir Bartle Frere and his lady; here are silver open-work Chinese flower boats, like those Castles of Indolence which float on the waters near Canton; here are the mysterious carved balls one with another; and here are models of junks with ivory oars and ivory oarsmen. In another case there is a collection of imitation precious stones, and not far from this is a gold engraved snuff-box (marked No. 67), which only requires a spring to be pressed, and up flies the lid, and up also jumps an impudent-looking mite of a bird that flaps its wings, and wags its tail, and opens its bill and whistles furiously until the lid is shut again; for this curiosity, we believe the price asked is Rs. 1,000. Near us there is a stand of China-ware, some native lotahs, a curious metal cross from Abyssinia—is it possible that the Abyssinians borrowed the design of a Maltese cross from Europe?—a number of coins, and some gigantic meerschaum pipes. Here are more Chinese and Japanese ornaments, conspicuous among which is an ivory tower, the model of a pagoda at Whampoa; a little tea garden, where in the trees are filigreed silver tinged with blue; hand-painted fans with pretty ivory carvings and charming ivory faces; a junk, wrought in silver, with sails that look so delicate that a breath might blow them to pieces; a bright-feathered bird's head—of a size as great as an eagle's—with the great yellow beak carved into a picture; and puzzles, toys, rings, and card-cases galore. Behind this, we come to Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co.'s case, wherein rows of alkaloids, elementary substances, and bottles containing specimens of volatile oils sparkle as the sunlight from the adjoining window falls upon them. Near this there is a sort of miscellaneous stand, where Kemp and Co. show barometers and thermometers. Before we come to the left hand side corner of the room, we may notice a quantity of gold and silver cloths, together with a cluster of Calcutta clay models of natives. Now we come to the corner, which the Secretary and his assistants denominate the Rock of Gibraltar. The ridges and the bastions are formed of kuskus work in baskets and trays, all stuck over with the wings and backs of shiny deep green beetles, and the cannon are made of Cambay stone. Close beside this formidable-looking place is what is euphoniously called the Pearl Room, and entering we are in the presence of several papier-machie tables, a cabinet; and a Japanese writing desk; the papier-machie is inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and altogether this room looks pretty. On a stall near the door we find a number of curiosities; here, an exquisitely painted little vase (No. 96), which is said to have cost 60 guineas; here a piece of sandstone (No. 2431), the peculiarity of which is that it is a natural production and very flexible; here, oyster shells, with little gods carved on them in relief; No. 99 is a large shell with a cameo cut upon it—a beautiful and curious piece of work; and in several places there are pretty pale-grey soap-stone ornaments. The foot of the staircase is guarded by Japanese vases about 4 feet high, and opposite to these is a warrior group contributed by the Gaekwar of Baroda—the chief figure in the group, a horseman with a painfully waxy face, on a gouty wooden steed; near him two boys, probably pages; and near these two figures, one kneeling and the other standing, their shoulders covered by chain mail. In the corner opposite the "Rock of Gibraltar," there is a more peaceful-looking erection—towels, country-made prints, trouserings, ginghams, and carpets, all which the Basil Mission, Cannanore, desire to sell. The room in the corner is "The Silver Room," where there are peacocks and chairs and a bed all made either of bright tin or the argent metal—it does not matter which, the effect being nearly the same on the imagination. Near the Basil Mission goods, Kattywar is represented at a stall in pots, pans, arms, and some iron-bound chests. On a shelf near the window the Hon. Mr. Rogers displays two novel rifles. One is a Henry-Martini by Lang, which looks as it has been proved to be, a handy and effective weapon, even up to 1,000 yards, and lying beside the gun there are bullets and bullet-making apparatus—the "express" bursting bullet among them; the other is a walking stick, which can be carried about loaded with perfect safety and made ready for action at a minute's notice—a Yankee idea of course. A case near this is filled on one side with curious arms belonging to the Gaekwar and the Rao of Kutch, among which the Gaekwar's mace may be worth looking at, as it is gun, sword, shield and escritoire all at once, the writing materials being concealed in the handle; the other side is given up to surgical instruments, Dr. Mackenzie contributing a beautiful set of these, and Mr. FitzPatrick representing himself with a number of dentistry tools. On a stall close by there are Japanese and Chinese curiosities; this shirt, made of bits of bamboo woven together in a pattern of squares, is worth looking at; so is this model of a Chinese palanquin, with passenger and bearers complete; and if one has a moment to spare, he may spend it agreeably over the fans and dragons that lie here and there. In a case a little further on, we find a number of Chinese paper roses and other flowers, almost perfect in their imitation. In this case, Miss Macdaniel exhibits some pretty working in silk. Near this there is a stall of kincob work of a quieter nature than belongs to most kincobs; hanging from the roof here, there are some Chinese lanterns of a very peculiar shape. Near the next pillar we observe some specimens of Japanese porcelain on a large scale. In this quarter Messrs Treacher have several cases devoted to the display of chemical apparatus, alkaloids, jewellery, reticules, albums, *et hoc genus omne*, and all very attractive. Near this there are Japanese pictures—one of them, evidently meant for a hawk pouncing upon a pheasant which is drinking at a pool, is worth noticing. There are also Japanese almiras, and here stands an enormous cleverly illustrated porcelain "sacky" bowl—by which the Japanese must mean punch bowl,—and dispersed around it are hand-painted fans, ivory models, rice-paper picture books, &c., lent by Mr. Smith of the Apollo Bunder. Mr. Smith has a number of other articles at a stall adjoining, and to the curious we may say that if they search well near the window here they will come upon a Japanese execution sword—a huge two-handled affair which has obeyed the order, "Off with his head!" on several occasions, if we may judge by its stained and chipped condition. Behind the Japanese almira, there is a case full of cloths which serve admirably to show the skill in embroidery which many native craftsmen possess. Silver ornaments like *fleurs-de-lis* are let into deep blue silk in some of the specimens, and on others heraldic devices, wrought in gold, have been deftly woven. There are a number of smart little caps, some of velvet, some of silk, but all embroidered richly in either silver or gold. These things are exhibited by M. B. Mowjee. In the stall near the pillar here Lady Sassoon exhibits a massive necklace of amber beads, each of which is as large as a pigeon's egg. A little from where we stand the headpieces worn by the different castes of Bombay are represented, and, as if for the sake of contrasting European fashion with native, we find among the puggarees a lady's little hat, made neatly, and trimmed with a deep yellow green velvet. Extremes may well be said to meet in this vicinity, for the next stall is one whereon the boots and shoes of a good many nations are represented. Messrs. Nicoll and Co. exhibit the boot and shoe of civilization, from the polished hunting boot to the bronzed slipper; Mr. Smith exhibits Chinese ladies' shoes, as small as a two-year-old baby's foot; somebody else exhibits Mozambique shoes, which are nothing but flat painted bits of wood with a peg in the corner which is meant to be gripped between the big and fore toes, this being the only way to hold the shoe on; and Somali sandals, among which the shoe worn by the Somali beauties is conspicuous by its size and substance, it being about ten inches long, six broad, and composed of solid hide as hard as flint—this kind of shoe is strapped on to the foot like an ordinary sandal. Facing the shoe stall, there is a place devoted to Madras curiosities, first and foremost among which we must place the preserved elephant's foot which has been hollowed and made into a writing desk. In the corner Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co. have their stall, and here there are materials for a new Town Band, from big drum to piccolo. Mr. Soundy also presides over an electric machine, and visitors to the Exhibition who wish it may here have their feelings shocked, "free, gratis, and for nothing." In the window, close to Mr. Soundy's stall, Mr. H. Bedford, C.E., has an unpretending display, the subject whereof is the patent India-rubber stamp which is steadily advancing into such great popularity. Now we are nearly back again to the door of the hall, and just before we reach it we notice several stalls devoted to the products of Persia, Aden, and Abyssinia—some grasses from Mozambique, some tom-toms, a few ostrich feathers, some sandals, three or four sword-fish's swords, and bits of black, red, and yellow painted wood-work. Close to the door, we must not omit to notice the specimens of chundree work exhibited. Chundree work is a singularly ingenious process, the design desired in a piece of cloth having to be made in knots sown into the cloth, and when the cloth is dyed of course those parts whereon the knots were tied are left clean. Chundree work is done in Khajee Moola Street in Bombay, and all through Kattywar, Guzerat, Kutch, and Sind. It is a fact that Hyderabad, Sind, produces the best printed cloths and Bombay the worst, but this is due to the competition which the Bombay print manufacturers have to undergo with cheap European prints. In the centre of the hall we find two bits of the Gaekwar's famous chudder, which is enclosed by stout railings. The whole chudder cost about Rs. 20,00,000, but what we find here is by no means the whole of the chudder, which consists of five pieces, of which the two here are the least valuable. The Gaekwar promised to send the whole affair, as well as four large bits of gold to keep down corners; but we suppose he became afraid to trust the whole of the precious fabric out of his sight, and altered his mind at the last moment. However, the two pieces which are here are very beautiful, and there is a chastity of design in the setting of the precious stones which is not generally found in Indian embroidered work. The rest of the centre of the hall is adorned with native saddles of the black, red, and yellow rope species; and on one "dummy," a hadsome set of silver harness, which is used on bridal occasions, is exhibited by the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew. The Rao of Kutch shows some handsome saddles, and on one or two stalls he exhibits swords, daggers, and pretty Kutch ornaments. At the foot of the Albert statue, which rises proudly among the things surrounding it, the pure white marble contrasting with the mass of colour that is everywhere, there is a table laden with specimens of Sind pottery, among which some imitations by the students in the local School of Arts deserve attention, since these may be the pioneers in Bombay of a new branch of industry in which Sind has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly. After we call attention to the handsome presentation sword belonging to Mr. Souter and that brilliant sword of Dr. Mackenzie's which was presented to him by the Sultan of Zanzibar, we may leave the hall and step into the Rotunda. Rich Persian carpets and tiger skins, the tokens of the prowess of our Commissioner of Police and others, line the corridor, and in the centre we find a trophy composed chiefly of arms lent by the Gaekwar and the Rao of Kutch, and radiating from this are Treacher's stalls of Dresden imitation and other fancy ware; Dr. Narayen Dajee's stall of samples illustrative of the processes of dyeing in Western India; the ship stand, whereon are models of British iron ships, belonging to Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia, the Master Builder in the Dockyard, of a Malay prow, and of Calicut, Cingalese, and Madras masulah boats; the seed stall, whereon lie deposited specimens of the grain grown in the different parts of the Presidency; and toys and models of men, women, and things generally in abundance. By the way, the Gaekwar has a taste for military toys, and it is curious to notice here his models of British artillery-men and of breech-loaders of his own invention apparently. And further by the way, Mr. Smith has erected his counter in a corner of the Rotunda, and here are to be found the liquid joys of Apollo Bunder revived. Now, we shall proceed to the galleries. At the first landing on the staircase there are one or two paintings of members of the Royal Family, and strewn about are a number of creditable drawings by the students of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts, which, however, will have to be sent to Calcutta in a few days, as an Exhibition is to be held there of the work of the students of all the Indian Schools of Art. It is almost a pity that that exhibition was not made a part and parcel of the Bombay Exhibition. At the top of the stair there is a wonderful clock which strikes the hours to a musical accompaniment. Now, we are in the photograph and picture department. The lane that leads round the well of the building is covered with photographs. Towering above all others in excellence of execution and strength of seizure of their subject stand the views of Venice. These are gigantic photographs, and the *minutiæ* of the buildings which were the admiration and the theme of Ruskin are reproduced with miscroscopic exactness. Such photographs could not be taken in India—one half of so large a plate would be dried before the other could be commenced. But still India has good photographers. Witness Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's pictures—pictures, in the true sense of the word, where the subjects have been artistically treated as well as the mechanical part of the operation accurately done. Here is a child's photograph entitled "Prayer." In this, Mr. Chivers, one of the gentlemen on the staff of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's, has produced a very poetical effect, and many visitors will pause before the picture and admire the attitude and the expression of the fair little devotee. Here are portraits of Earl Mayo and the Begum of Bhopal cleverly painted in oils by Mr. Colin Murray. The portraits are admirable. That one of the Begum is conspicuously so. People will probably be astonished to find the Begum such a plump young-looking lady, when she is actually over 35 years of age; but nevertheless the portrait is a good one. We have heard it said that the Begum never stood for the picture, because she could not drop her veil before man—not even a photographer—but we know for a fact that the photograph is a true representation of Her Highness as she stood before the camera draped in the cloak of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and crowned with her valuable tiara of jewels. Some of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's pictures of "bits" at Nynee Tal, at Matheran, and in Ceylon are simply charming; in the views of Matheran especially do we see the quiverless glades, perfectly still in the sunshine, reproduced with beautiful fidelity. Messrs. Ritter Molkenteller exhibit one or two excellent photographs; that one of an officer, for instance, is conspicuosly good, and there are several of ladies whose looks are as complimentary to the photograph as the photographer's skill is to their looks Messrs. Sykes exhibit some good views of Elephanta, Ellora, &c., and of these, when they appeared in the book of views which Messrs. Sykes published some time ago, we had occasion to speak favourably. Branching off the lane of photographs, there are a number of rooms, devoted to paintings and water colours. The collection of these which the Exhibition has brought together shows that Bombay possesses many admirable painters. A conspicuous feature among the paintings is the high place which oleographs take, and it is likely that this new process, which is able to reproduce masterpieces so faithfully, will now find greater favour in Bombay than people were willing to extend to it before. Everybody cannot possess an original masterpiece, but everybody for a comparatively small sum may possess a copy only less pleasing than the original. No. 413, an oleograph of Cremona's painting of Ulisso and Leopoldina Bogina is the prettiest in the hall; the pouting expression on the little girl's face, and the softness infused into the blue eyes, are exquisite. No. 500 is another good oleograph, representing "The Lorlie." Of the portraits, the best in the hall is that of Sir Alexander Grant, late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and more recently Rector of Edinburgh University, by Mr. Daniel Macnee, R. S. A. The next best is that of Abraham Lincoln (No. 328) by Huntington. Both of these portraits are worth seeing. Hurrychund Chintamon has portraits of Sir Bartle Frere, his lady, and Sir William Mansfield, but they are rather sorry affairs. Mr. Colin Murray has a pretty portrait of a lady (No. 413), in which the colours are used with great judiciousness. Among painters other than portrait painters Mr. Clough W. Bromley takes a high position. "Near Clapham Junction" (No. 380) is a charming little bit of English wood, the trees being painted with great minuteness. "The Evening Train" and the paintings from still life by Mr. Bromley also deserve notice. No. 374, by H. L. Rolfe, represents some still life, and we would observe that the colouring of the fresh-killed salmon is wonderfully lively. There is a very good portrait of Mr. William Frere by Phillips. Military gentlemen come well forward in the charming arts of peace. Colonel Fane, C. B., has contributed a clever oil-painting of a Chinese junk, and a remarkably pretty water-colour painting of the Salt Lake City. Colonel Hancock's views of Madeira, Matheran, and Bombay are very pretty and agreeable. Captain James, of Poona, besides contributing ten large water-colour paintings, has his skill and originality represented in the engine-room, where he has a one horse-power engine, which is prepared on a new design and made entirely by himself, we believe, in his own workshop. Captain James' picture of Khandalla Reversing Station is almost photographic in detail, and his Parbuttee Tank at "sunset" and "sunrise" are treated very poetically. Perhaps he is a little too loud in his colour, but it cannot be denied that he is very effective. Ladies also are well represented. Mrs. Seward has sent some exceedingly interesting little pictures of Zanzibar. Mrs. Ballard has either one or two pretty water-colours. Mrs. Griffiths contributes a number of pictures. Her view from Matheran, in which the foliage is cleverly managed; her "Looking across the Harbour from Chinchpoogly Hill;" and her "Looking across the Flats from Chinchpoogly Hill," are all well done. Mr. Griffiths' "Half-dead Sunset" is a charming little piece. It is full of thought, and the deep mellow tone which he has used accords well with those rosy-bosomed hours of day, when

> "Fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
> And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
> Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
> And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds."

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell also appears as an artist, and with some skill gives us a glimpse of a Paradisaic abode that dwells by the waters of Gowalla Tank. We cannot say much for any of the native artists, among whom Muckoondra Ramjee pleases us most. No. 2,170 is an old Hindoo painting, and for that reason probably is curious, and we understand that Dr. Bhau Daji and other gentlemen intend to send some more of these old paintings to the Exhibition. There are few lady modellers represented. The best among them, perhaps, is Miss Coliett, whose brackets and centre-pieces of fruit, designed in leather, are beautiful works of art. These are to be seen in the grand staircase leading to the galleries. Jewellery is well represented by Messrs. Hamilton and Company of Calcutta, Messrs. Orr of Madras, Messrs. Treacher, and Poorunchund Poonalall Johory of Calcutta. Messrs. Hamilton's tall epergnes by native workmen are admirable; their English jewellery is the same; their works in onyx, Cashmere silver, their mechanical singing birds, and their handsome jewel-hilted swords and necklaces are worth going far to see. Poorunchund's show of precious stones is simply magnificent. He has one pearl necklace, for which he wants Rs. 20,000, and the value of the whole of the stock which he displays is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. His gem rings are superb. Messrs. Orr show some very good silver work. The stock of Messrs Hamilton and Co. and Poorunchund are alone worth going to the Exhibition to see.

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

We have thus far attempted to give an idea of the Exhibition as it appeared on Saturday when it was formally opened by Sir Philip Wodehouse. His Excellency arrived from Government House shortly before five o'clock. He was received at the entrance of the building by the managing committee of the Exhibition, and conducted by them to the foot of the Albert Statue, where the Hon. Mr. Rogers stepped forward, and delivered an address to His Excellency·

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said—May it please your Excellency,—By an order in Council, dated 22nd July 1872, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Col. Kennedy, and Mr. G. W. Terry were appointed a committee to report on the feasibility of holding an Exhibition of Arts and Industry in the Victoria and Albert Museum in the present month. Those gentlemen on the 6th of August, in submitting their opinion that the place proposed would with some little internal arrangement and the addition of one or two annexes answer the purpose well, at the same time offered the valuable suggestion that the opportunity might be seized to borrow the local objects intended for the Kensington International Exhibition of 1873 and exhibit with them the contributions proposed to be sent from this Presidency for the Victoria Exhibition of the same year. This was acted on, and the central committee for the former having consented to the proposal, a general committee was appointed by Government in November last to direct the arrangements for the Exhibition and to act in concert with the central committee in India for the International Exhibition. Out of this number a managing or working committee was arranged, with Mr. Terry, the hon secretary for the Exhibition, as its secretary, and the result you see before you. The labour of the working committee has been confined to a general superintendence of the financial arrangements connected with the Exhibition, and a supervision of the detailed proposals of their honorary secretary for carrying into effect the objects in view. I may say briefly that he has been from the commencement the life and soul of the whole undertaking, and that it is to his taste and skill as a decorative artist that are due the admirable and striking effects by which the *chef d'œuvre* of Oriental and European art in the dazzling scene around and above us have been so harmoniously blended, and to his administrative talent that all has been managed in such a masterly manner as to preclude the chance of confusion in re-sorting and returning to their several owners the various articles that have been kindly lent for the occasion. I must not pass over without the expression of cordial thanks on the part of the working committee the zealous assistance given by Messrs. Helms and Baker, as well as subsequently by Messrs. Pinsent and Dowlings to Mr. Terry in placing and cataloguing the whole collection, and the really hard work they have gone through in the service of the Exhibition. The committee desire to offer their sincere acknowledgments to G. E. and the various contributors who have come forward to lend them for exhibition the treasures of their private collections and to the subscribers who have so liberally assisted them with funds. With the donation of Rs. 30,000 from the Local Government, and an advance of Rs. 15,000 from the same source, we trust that our financial arrangements have been placed on a sure basis. The kindness of the Prussian Government, which has sent us a special and unique collection of articles such as could never have been got together in this country, of native chiefs, and especially H. H. the Gaekwar, and of private contributors who have stripped their own museums for the occasion, and last, but not least, of the artists (mostly amateur), the varied productions of whose easels you will find displayed in the picture gallery above, has relieved us of almost all further expense, but that incidental to the arrangement and management of the Exhibition itself. I will not detain your Excellency by entering into any description of the very varied contents of the Exhibition, which will, we think, amply repay minute and leisurely inspection, but trust that you will now allow us to conduct you over the building and annexes, and do us the favour to declare the Exhibition open.

His Excellency's reply to the committee's address could not be heard very distinctly, but the tenor of it was that he felt gratified at the event of an Exhibition being held in Bombay—an event which he could not but look upon as a stimulus to native industry of no ordinary kind. He thanked the committee for their labours, and particularly complimented Mr. Terry, and the P. and O. officers who assisted him (Messrs. Baker, Helms, and Penson), and concluded by expressing the hope that the public of Bombay would not let the undertaking languish, but on the contrary would give Mr. Terry such support as would induce him in future years to hold similar Exhibitions. When His Excellency finished his speech he formally declaring the building opened, and he was then conducted over the place by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Terry, and others. He expressed great pleasure at all he saw, and among the things which seemed to please him particularly were Poorunchund's jewel show and Messrs Hamilton's wonderful automaton songster. The was a large and gay company, and to add to the pleasures of the afternoon, the band of the 83rd Regiment played some charming selections. The general tone expressed by the visitors was one of astonishment at the appearance of the building, and it was pleasant to see how every corner was minutely inspected, from Mr. Collett's carriage department to the uttermost corner of the Rotunda. Not the least pleasing sight in the Exhibition was the appearance of one of the Commissioner of Police's boys in the charming satin Cavalier costume which distinguished him and his brother as Lord Northbrook's pages at the great Investiture ceremony. By seven o'clock His Excellency and suite had left, and the hall was nearly emptied. Judging from the enthusiasm which ruled the throng on Saturday we shall be disappointed if the Bombay Exhibition of 1873 does not prove to be as successful as its promoters desire.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 24TH JANUARY.

The P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Peshawur, Commander C. A. White, arrived in harbour at daybreak on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 24th ult. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton.

Capt. Cantor.	Mr. Hayward.
Mr. Watson, R.N.	Mr. Blees, and three natives.
Lieut. Rothney.	

From Venice.

Mr. Fox.	Mr. Carrick.
Capt. and Mrs. Vivian, infant, and European female servant.	Mr. Baker.
	Mr. Dods.
Mr. and Mrs. Horsburgh.	Mr. Fraser.

From Brindisi.

Col. Park.	Mr. McCraken.
Mr. Liot.	Mr. Watson.
Mr. Pengelly.	Mr. Thomson.

From Suez.

Mrs. C. A. White.	Mr. Fabre.
	Mr. Poupardi.

From Aden—Major Oakes, and two natives.

FOOD AND THE BODY'S WASTE.—The food is intended to repair the body's waste; it is received into the stomach, afterward into the intestines, in which organs it undergoes a change, namely, digestion. If this is done well, good nourishment is supplied to repair the loss our fluids and the various organs of the body have sustained. If, from over-work, anxiety, bad food, impure air or water, contagion, checked perspiration, or other causes, the digestion has not been perfectly performed, there results bad, poisonous nutritive materials, which breed disease by changing the blood and loading it with impurities. Brandreth's Pills are intended to remove from the blood corrupt humours which are in reality the occasion of all the aches and pains to which a human body is exposed. The general rule is, to have the medicine operate copiously by the bowels. This will in all cases give relief, and often permanently cures at once. But if the pains or aches continue, the Pills must be repeated for a few nights in succession. There is no ache or pain that will not yield to their astonishing influence. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.
Agents—BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by the Russian *Official Gazette* that the mission of Count Schouvaloff has been most successful, and that Russia and England have come to a thorough understanding about Central Asia and are certain to remain on the best possible terms with one another, I believe that our Government has not yet shown the least symptom of giving way, and that active steps will probably soon be taken to assert our authority in Afghanistan and the neighbouring States. Lord Sandhurst has been formally consulted by the Ministry on the measures necessary to be taken to limit Russian encroachments, and he has, it is reported, assured Lord Granville and Mr. Cardwell that the Indian army is quite able to clear all Central Asia of the presence of Russian troops without drawing a single soldier from the mother-country. The plans of the Government are, in fact, much clearer and more matured than the deplorably vague and inaccurate accounts in the newspapers would lead one to suppose. The press seems to have got a hint from the Foreign Office to take a warlike tone; and it is not a little amusing to watch the antics of even the usually mild and gentle *Daily News*, which in ordinary times is wont to speak of our Indian Empire as a nuisance that philosophical politicians would like to do away with, but which now, under the influence of a sudden spasm of patriotic fury, is as full of fight as an Irishman at a fair. Unfortunately, the information of the *Daily News* is not as good as its intentions. It has got itself into a frightful mess this week by gravely setting afloat the absurd story that Persia had, by a secret treaty concluded two years ago, ceded to Russia "the province of Khorassan!" That there might be no mistake as to what it meant, the *Daily News* went on to say that this new Russian province included the city of Meshed, the half way home to Herat. The Persian Ambassador contradicted the story next morning, and it is greatly to be regretted that a professedly ministerial paper should injure a good cause by such gross and palpable exaggerations. It is mere waste of words now to protest against what Russia has already accomplished in Central Asia. The gain of a station on the Attrek is of little moment to a power which long ago made the Caspian a Russian lake, and which, with or without such a station, could at any time invade Persia with an overwhelming force. Nor can we undo the conquest of Zangaria, destroy the military roads constructed by Russian Engineers across the mountains into Kashgaria, or offer any effectual resistance to the conquest of Khiva. The essence of the situation is that Russia now presents a firm front to us from the Black Sea to the Caspian and the Desert of Gobi, and that we have to consider what would be the consequence of allowing her to take one more step in advance towards the frontiers of India. Discussion would be simplified, if every writer on this subject would try to answer conscientiously the question why we ought to take any action in Central Asia at all? I should answer this question by saying that we can have no justification for interfering except in order to secure an independent overland right of way through Asia to India and China. I must offer an apology for again repeating what I have often remarked in these letters, that railway enterprise threatens to effect a very important revolution in the course of trade, and to deprive England of that monopoly of Eastern commerce which has been so long assured to her by her command of the seas. The opening of the overland line across the American continent makes it certain that a large proportion of the trade with China and Japan will eventually be diverted to San Francisco, and from the opposite direction Russia is advancing with giant strides across Asia to tap the interior provinces of China. Since the emanicipation of the serfs there has been a marvellous awakening of the Russian people to a knowledge of and pride in the natural resources of their country; and there is no more notable sign of the working of this new spirit than the vigour with which Russia has exerted herself of late years to complete her skilfully planned system of railways. "When," says Mr. Rumbold, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, in a report on Russian railways, published as a blue book in 1870, which I would commend to the study of your readers who are interested in the matter, "when once Russia shall have encircled herself with this iron girdle, she will step forth before the universe with such inward unity, such wealth, such power for good and evil, as the world in our time has never witnessed." Look only at the development of her eastern railways. From Moscow, the capital of the empire and the centre of the railway system, and which is now placed in direct communication with all the chief markets of Europe, no fewer than six lines run to different points on the Volga, from Nijni Novgorod and Kuzan to Astrakhan, from which there is direct water transit to the northern coast of the Caspian. Beyond the Volga the Moscow-Samara line exterds to Orenburg on the Oural, the base of military operations in Turkistan. Besides these lines, a railway from Taganrag connects the Don and the Sea of Azof with the Caspian, while the very valuable Transcaucasian line from Poti on the Black Sea to Tiflis and Baku opens up an eight hroute eastwards for troops and merchandise. From the basin of the Caspian a line, starting at Krasnovodsk is projected to Khiva and Samarcand, where it will meet an extension from Orenburg; and from Samarcand this overland railway will be carried, through Zangaria or Kashgar, into China. Now most of these railways must be built with British money, and the undoubted effect of the completion of the Russian *réseau* of railways will be to enable not only Russia, but all the Continental States of Europe, to exchange their goods for those of Central Asia and China without the intervention of English merchants. This prospect is sufficiently serious to warrant us in asking whether there is no way in which British capital can be so invested in an overland Asiatic railway as to secure for our trade freedom from Russian duties and other discouragements, and to give us at least a fair chance of maintaining our mercantile supremacy throughout Asia? Evidently, the remedy is in our own hands. The shortest and most famous of all the great commercial highways of Asia, that which runs from the Mediterranean or the Black Sea through Asia Minor and Mesopotamia to the Persian frontier, and then by way of Kirmanshah, Teheran, Meshed, and Herat, to Cabul or Candahar for India, or to Balkh and Yarkand for China, is the very route recommended by Sir Henry Rawlinson to the Euphrates Valley Railway Committee as that along which we should construct an overland railway. This line would run through countries in which the influence of England still counts for something, and our proper policy is to take care that it remains under our sole control. For this purpose it is not enough as it seems to me, that we should simply occupy Quetta beyond the Bolan Pass; we ought to have a strong fortified position on the main line itself; and Herat, the station at which the highways to India and China diverge, is marked out by nature as the position which we ought to occupy. The Russians have already, by their intrigues in Afghanistan, shown a disposition to meddle with us even to the south of the Caspian, and to seize the road running along the southern slopes of Mount Taurus; and, if we do not act at once, we shall be too late. If we hang back and let the Russians fancy that, with all our brave words, we shall never fight, you will see a Russian fleet in the Persian Gulf and a Russian army at Cabul before you have got a direct railway from Bombay to Peshawur; and any one who fancies the tribes of the steppes, who have sent forth so many conquering hosts to overrun Asia, will never cordially obey their new masters, would do well to reflect on the fidelity of the Cossacks to the Russian Eagles, and to consider what achievements need be beyond the reach of the descendants of the warriors of Chenghiz Khan and Timour when their native valour has been tempered by European discipline.

I have referred incidentally above to the advantage of opening up overland communication with China as well as India. The route through Balkh to the north of the Hindoo Khoosh is probably easier than that taken by Mr. Shaw in travelling from Leh across the Karakorum Pass to Yarkand and Kashgar. But a little of that spirit of adventure which distinguished the explorers of a past generation, who told us all we yet know about Central Asia, would no doubt soon restore several of the ancient routes of direct trade between India and China. Some efforts have been made, with doubtful success—for Government has already of late years shown itself but half-hearted in such matters, to open the route through India beyond the Ganges from Rangoon to the south-west provinces of China. But I was struck the other day on reading the very interesting *apologia* of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with a passage in which Mr. Campbell, whose sleepless vigilance lets nothing escape, refers to the chances of opening a route from the banks of the Ganges to Lassa and Pekin. "Immediately east of Bhootan," he says, "the hills are occupied by Bhootea tribes quite independent of Bhootan and who seem to be different in character and come down very freely to the plains. There is also by this route the nearest, and it is believed the easiest route to Lassa by way of Towang, and people of many races of high Asia come to a great fair held in Assam. Endeavours were made by Colonel Haughton, Commissioner of Cooch Behar, to open communications for commercial purposes with the Thibetan authorities but without success, his letters not having been answered. The British Ambassador at Pekin was asked to assist, but has replied that he is unable to do so during the minority of the Emperor of China. It is believed that the Sikkim passes are not good, while Bhootan is not at present likely to be open to us, and it may be best to cultivate the existing trade with Assam by the Towang route abovementioned." There can be very little doubt that this is one of the routes by which in the earliest times trade was carried on between India and China. "The Periplus," says Heeren, "mentions another route, by which silk was imported into India—viz., down the Ganges from Palibothra (Patna) to its mouth, and from thence to Limgrica (the Malabar Coast). This way, though it was the shortest, was yet the most difficult, as it must have passed through the lofty mountains of Thibet, in the heart of which the Ganges has its source. Nevertheless, whatever hindrances nature might have opposed to such a route, it is, however, certain that motives of religion and a thirst of gain have been able to overcome them, and have done so for a long time. The modern route passes by a town called Teshu-Nembo, situate in 29° 4' 20" N. lat., and 89° 7' E. long.; and, as it reaches the Ganges in a direct line from hence, there is less reason to doubt the probability of its being also the ancient one. Teshu-Nembo is a place in Thibet where the great commercial roads cross each other; and Mr. Turner (ambassador to Thibet) was able to see at once from his residence the roads leading to China, to Nepal, Mongolia, and to Cashmere, through Ladak, the principal market for shawl, wool, and the point of junction for the road leading from Kashgar." I have dwelt on this subject, I am afraid, at tedious length, for the sake of showing how many opportunities we still have of finding new markets for English goods if we will but abandon the fatal policy of refusing to take the initiative in fresh enterprises for opening up the still almost untravelled regions of Central Asia. Depend upon it that in these days a nation which wishes to remain in the vanguard of commercial states cannot afford to pause and make an end of its efforts to increase its trade. Young and energetic nations are everywhere pressing England hard; and we can only continue to outstrip them by showing superior enterprise and by always remembering the sage advice given to his country by the Duke of Wellington, that England had won her empire chiefly by the sword, and that it was quite natural other countries should wish to take it from her by the sword.

At home, we are all in a very martial mood just now. The *Times*, last Tuesday, came out with an article which it did one good to read on the insolence of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which had talked viciously of the decadence of England, and described Germany, America, and Russia as the three great powers of the world. There is an unmistakeable and quite reassuring growl of the British lion in the sentence in which the *Times* contemptuously tells the Germans they may go to Delagoa Bay or any where else they like, but that, if they come across our right of way or meddle with our empire in any part of the world we shall see whether, although now-a-days "stokers and artillerymen" may be "the best sailors," we are not still strong enough to fight "one of the three great powers at all events." The Germans, having after centuries of humiliation succeeded in making themselves a united nation for about five minutes, are so intolerably proud of the exploit that we would suppose no people ever rose to greatness before in Europe, and that Sadowa and Sedan were the first victories recorded in Europe; and one cannot be sorry to see a little of the conceit taken out of them. There is no doubt, too, as the *Times* says, that England is very well able to go to war just now. We may have "no ally," but the Americans, waiting for their three millions, will be on their good behaviour till it is paid; and our navy and army are in first-rate condition. There is no earthly reason, however, why we should quarrel with the Germans. On the contrary, Prince Bismarck must be secretly delighted to see Russia taken off his hand by England, for the possibility of an alliance between France and Russia is the one thing he has to dread in the future. Germany, too, is our natural ally in the great war of opinion, which may soon be a war of arms, between free thought and ultramontanism in Europe. If a liberal French Republic were once established, England might count on the sympathy of her neighbour; but the difficulties in the way of founding such a Republic appear to grow, and the shifty Thiers cannot be trusted, for he has always coquetted with the Papacy.

Archbishop Manning and other Catholic Bishops in England seem eager to be foremost in the crusade which the Pope has sanctioned against modern society. The archbishop, in a speech delivered this week, has formally accepted Lord Denbigh's definition of his creed "I am an Englishman if you please, but a Catholic fitsr of all"—as the rule of life of every true Catholic. Dr. Manning professes the most ingenuous surprise at the wrath with which Lord Denbigh's declaration was received by all loyal Englishmen. "Would not," he asks, "any Protestant say, I am an Englishman if you like, but first of all a Christian?" The *Pall Mall Gazette* accepts this challenge with the utmost readiness. and in a remarkable article, which must have been written I imagine by Mr. W. R. Greg, broadly maintains that it is a far higher and nobler thing to be a member of the great organisation called England, than to belong to any church whatever; and that, in a word, the nation ought to be preferred to his religion by every loyal citizen, without going so far as this. I think it is obvious that the explanation Archbishop Manning attempts to give of Lord Denbigh's words is insincere. If you were to substitute the word "Christian" for "Catholic" in the new formula of faith, it would cease to express the Archbishop's and Lord Denbigh's meaning. A Catholic means a member of a distinct organisation, professing allegiance to a spiritual chief whose pretensions are quite irreconcileable with the just claims of a free government in a free State. It is easy for Catholics to say, as Sir George Bowyer does in his spirited letter to the *Times* this morning, that the Pope is only infallible in matters of faith, and that Catholicism requires all its disciples to pay obedience to the temporal power. In practice it has always been found impossible to draw distinctly the line separating the spiritual from the temporal power. How, in fact, could it be done impartially, when the Popes have always arrogated to themselves the right of determining what things are spiritual, and within what limits loyalty to a temporal sovereign may be permitted? There are, no doubt, many English Catholics who are as loyal as any Protestants; but they are so in spite, not because of their faith. When the time for action comes, the ties of birth are too strong for them, and they quietly put their religion on one side till a more convenient season and come forward, as the Howards did in the fight with the Armada, in the nobler character of patriots and men of honour. But the Pope and infuriate zealots whose minds have been incurably diseased by perversion to Romanism seem to be determined that no Catholic shall be allowed to live quietly under any Government which does not submit itself to the will of the Church. Archbishop Manning says he must break with the English Government unless it commits what all Protestants would consider the crime of handing over the education of the people of Ireland to the priests; and his definition of the only terms on which Catholics are content to be good citizens is quite sufficient to warrant any State which wishes to be free in declaring Papists outlaws and waging against them a war of extermination.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY.

Our money and stock markets have been a good deal influenced this week by the constant discussion about Khiva and the Eastern question, one or two warlike articles in the *Times* having had an unpleasant effect. For several days the English Funds, Railways and other securities drooped considerably; on one particular day, indeed, a very little would have produced a panic. Not that there ever was any serious fear of war. Our business men have become, I will not say demoralised, but at least gravely affected by the peace and good-will, the arbitration and conciliation theories so loudly commended to public notice during the last two years, and they have almost lost the old way of looking at such matters. I dare say they would support any Government which would fight for our tenure of India, but I think there would be a reluctance on the subject which even ten years ago would never have appeared. You may hear city men say every day—why should we go to war with Russia about a strip of barbarous territory, called Khiva or Khelat, when, after all, her annexation of the whole of Central Asia would but civilise a comparative desert and open up fresh channels of trade? If she attacks us, let us resist, should we still think that India is worth defending; if she does not attack but merely disputes a trifling matter of boundary, we can fall back on the resource of arbitration. If, however, Russia prove obstinate and will not give in even to that, we can then so arrange that the arbitration must necessarily go in her favour, when she will at once consent and we shall be able to give way, without a too public humiliation. But in fact we need not look so far ahead. It is sufficient for the present that Russia should not be provoked by too obstinate an attitude on our part; let us keep her quiet, persuade her to do as little as possible, so as not to alarm the Anglo-Indian fire-eaters, and so leave the future to provide for itself. This last idea, which expresses a most mischievous and dangerous amount of improvidence and shortsightedness, embodies the favourite device with many of our leading politicians and with certainly our leading journalists, and so recommended, it has sunk by slow degrees deep into the mass of our middle classes. Compromise every question as it arises, patch up a difficulty somehow, don't let us have too much trouble or worry, pass as much of *that* as we can on to our successors—such is the favourite recipe for embarrassing problems of all sorts. There is, moreover, another class of men who are sorry that the present Ministry have raised the question because they believe that the Cabinet will not stand firm, but will, by an ulterior concession in a peculiarly undignified way, lead both Russia and the other great Powers to believe that we do not know our own minds, or else that we are afraid to back up our words by deeds—a policy that will soon leave us without a friend or ally in Europe. And yet, again, there are utilitarians who are beginning to ask—Of what use is India to us? Does it contribute to our strength or material prosperity in any way? Does it not rather cost us a heavy annual *toll* in the *lives* of English soldiers sacrificed in an unhealthy climate, and a serious expense in the transfer of forces to and fro? Suppose India belonged to Russia, should we trade less with it than we do now? Russia would not discourage trade, for only by that means could India be valuable to her. Nor would she hamper it by protective duties; her own home policy is conclusive on that score. Although nominally Protectionist, she is one of the best commercial allies we have: she is an unfailing granary in our years of short harvests, and is becoming more indispensable to us with every year that passes. Well, if we can get access to the products of India, without the expense of holding the country, should not we be on the whole gainers? Why then fight for it and load ourselves with fresh debt, any more than fight for Turkey, which we have now made up our minds to abandon to its fate? These are the selfish, cowardly, and thoroughly modern views which you now hear expressed by business men, and only on that account do I think it worth while to reproduce them. The political bearings of the question I need not touch upon, and, truth to tell, they do not much engage the attention of the business world at present. To go on trading and making money in peace, and to buy off Russia or any other antagonist by concessions of some sort, is the uppermost feeling with many, perhaps with most, city men.

In previous letters I have mentioned the additional cable which the Eastern Telegraph Company is about to lay down between England and Lisbon, and which will be completed and open for traffic early in July. The shareholders of the Company have readily subscribed the capital, and as the shares are at a premium and the new shares are allotted at par, this is not surprising. The Companies have announced this week that the rate for messages of ten words from England to Alexandria will be reduced to £1 on the 1st of March, and also that when the additional cable to Lisbon is ready, the tariff will be 8s. for a message of twenty words to Portugal or Spain, instead of, as now, 10s. 6d. to Portugal and 12s. 6d. to Spain. These changes are all the result of a healthy competition which will, I hope, continue until places more remote than Egypt or the Peninsula get the benefit of a lower tariff. The immediate cause of the reduction in the rate to Alexandria is the threat of a rival scheme for a submarine cable from Trieste to Egypt, of which Colonel Paradis is the promoter. Sir James Anderson, the managing director of the Eastern associated companies, has thought the project sufficiently serious to issue a letter strongly arguing against it as useless, and certain, if carried out, to involve loss to the shareholders. He says the cable will cost £400,000 to make and not less than £12,000 a year working charges. At the proposed reduced tariff it would require 197 messages a day, averaging each 25 words, to yield a dividend of 6 per cent. Sir James then shows from the statistics of the actual traffic that supposing the effect of the lower rates were to double the traffic, and that a full half of it went by the Trieste line, the result, after a few years, would be a return of 4½ per cent. on the capital. But he very forcibly asks what chance is there of a Trieste line getting half the traffic between Europe and Egypt, India and the countries beyond, when there are already two cables between Alexandria and Malta, *three* routes from Malta to Great Britain, a competing land line all the way to Egypt via Turkey, and a separate cable between Egypt and France. He adds that the Turkish traffic will naturally pass along the Eastern Company's new line between Turkey and Egypt via Candia, when the section between Candia and Egypt is completed. But of course this is not all. In order to secure any share of the Indian traffic, the Trieste line would be obliged to send messages by the Red Sea cable. Sir James says, "He should simply refuse to take his messages," and he adds in a subsequent letter, "except at rates which would make their line dearer than our own." "We possess the power and the right to charge whatever we please beyond Egypt—a power that we should, in protection of our property, assuredly exercise, and which would effectually prevent any Indian traffic coming by Trieste." This, you see, is very outspoken and even defiant. Unless Colonel Paradis can also lay a cable down the Red Sea, he had better drop his project. Sir James Anderson, in the same letter, gives it as his opinion, naturally enough from his point of view, that the present tariff by his lines cannot be deemed excessive. He says it would be easy to prove that with the present system of codifying, giving the date, hour of receipt, and number of words free, the mercantile community pays only about a shilling for every word expressed by the code system of telegraphing now in general use between here and India. He points out, too, that at present other agents are seeking to obtain a concession from Italy to Egypt, and that a concession has been granted for a line from Spain to Egypt, and he warns investors against finding capital merely to serve the purposes of promoters. This is all very true and ably put, but, after all, the most powerful argument Sir James can employ is the proposed reduction in the tariff to Alexandria. It is his high tariff that forms the *raison d'etre* of competing schemes, and whether his shareholders lose or not—I do not believe they would in the long run—the public could not but gain by rivalry.

However, competitive schemes and other influences help to drive the existing companies to another very useful course, namely, amalgamation. The rumoured amalgamation of the British Indian Extension, China, and Australian lines is not yet arranged, but on the other hand agreement is nearly completed between the Atlantic and the West Indian lines to amalgamate. The object is to secure not only the West India business, but by degrees the South American as well. Meanwhile the intended competitive light cable scheme across the Atlantic has been diverted to the South Atlantic, and the cable is to be laid between Lisbon and Brazil. When this project was started, subscriptions were invited on the special ground that it was desirable to lower the excessive tariff to America. No sooner is the capital subscribed and the cable manufactured, than the promise is ignored and another field of enterprise altogether is sought. So much for the regard which promoters show for the rights of the public.

The P. and O. Company have issued a notice that they are authorised by the Director General of the Post Office of India to receive parcels for delivery at any post town or district throughout India at the uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per lb. or fraction of a pound weight. This charge covers the conveyance from London to the address in India, and may either be prepaid or paid on delivery. Parcels must be sent to the company's London office, addressed "to be forwarded by London parcel post." The packages must not exceed 50 lbs. in weight, and 2ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft. in measurement, nor be more than £20 in value, nor contain jewellery nor precious stones. If required, the company will effect insurance.

The shipments of cotton manufactures to Bombay last year are, I see, given in Collie's circular as follows:—Plain cottons, 229,128,346, yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 23,661,378 yards; printed cottons, 21,358,139 yards; twist 6,092,267 lbs.

The principal failures this week are Malcolms & Co., of St. Swithin's Lane, a firm largely engaged in the iron trade, liabilities said to be nearly £500,000; McCulloch, Armitage & Co., stuff merchants, Bradford, liabilities nearly £30,000; Howard, Crossley, and Mathews, stuff manufacturers, Bradford, liabilities £12,000; and J. H. & R. Clay, woollen manufacturers, of Dewsbury, liabilities £12,000.

The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced yesterday from 4½ to 4 per cent., and there is no reason, so far as we can now see, why it should not go down again next week. The Bank is very strong and is doing little discount business, while the demand for money in the provinces is less on account of the strikes.

Cotton, after being very dull under the influence of unexpectedly heavy receipts at the American ports, became yesterday stronger again. As mentioned in my last, the opinion of the best informed persons at Manchester is decidedly in favour of higher prices before long, but whether the present spurt is the beginning of a prolonged rally, we cannot yet tell. With respect to the American advices, the uncertainty of calculating the cotton crop from the number of bales reported as arriving at the shipping ports of the United States has recently been noticed. Some time ago the average cotton bale weighed 450 pounds, but this year the cotton from Texas is sent to market in bales of over 600 pounds, and the average weight of the bale is 525 pounds. Under these circumstances it has been suggested that a convention of representatives from the various cotton exchanges of the United States be called for the purpose of establishing a standard of weights and a standard of classification of quality.

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BOMBAY.

The Second Edition of the Indian Traveller's Guide, containing the alterations in the Time Tables of the G. I. P. Railway on both lines which come into operation to-day, is now ready, and can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

Destruction of Stray Dogs.—Forty-seven stray dogs were destroyed by the police on Friday.

A Library and a Girls' School at Talaja.—A library and a girls' school have been opened at Talaja.

Assistant Judge of Surat.—Mr. Pollen, the Assistant Judge of Surat, is expected to return from England in the beginning of next month.

The District Pleader's Examination.—Nearly thirty-three candidates are to appear from Ahmedabad and Kaira for the ensuing district pleaders' examination.

Accident.—On Friday one Cassaba Rowjee, a labourer engaged in painting the P. and O. Company's steamer Orissa, accidentally fell into the dock, breaking his left arm. Assistance was at once procured.

Stripes.—Oosman Abdoola, a Mahomedan lad, aged about fourteen years, was on Saturday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive ten stripes, for stealing six silver buttons, belonging to one Husson Ahmed.

Murder of a Parsee Woman near Nowsaree.—A Parsee woman, wife of one Rustomjee Nowrojee Bhoptee, residing in the village of Patukwadee, near Nowsaree, was murdered the other day by some budmashes.

Torture.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Bhagoo Balloo and three others were charged before the Senior Magistrate with cruelly torturing their bullocks by working them in a street roller while they were in an unfit state. The prisoners were convicted and fined three rupees each.

Suicide by a Robber.—A few days ago a native resident of the Borsud talooka, in the Kaira collectorate, was arrested by the police on a charge of stealing certain articles, valued at Rs. 1,000, belonging to a Brahmin. When arrested he ate some poisonous drug. He was taken to the hospital, but died shortly after admission.

Baroda Residency.—Captain Wodehouse having been appointed Acting Political Agent in Rewa Kanta, Captain Salmon, Assistant Political Agent at Kattywar, will act as Assistant Resident at Baroda during his absence, and consequently there will be no change of Personal Assistant at Kattywar at least for three months to come.

Defrauding a Merchant.—Ebrahim Fuckeer Mahomed, a Mahomedan merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, and obtained a warrant against a cashier of his by name Buttee Noor Mahomed Fuckeer, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 4,265, and with making false entries in his books.

Accident on Boardship.—On Thursday a Seedee reported to the police that he had been thrown down the hold of an American ship by the second officer. The man, who was severely injured, was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. On enquiry it turned out that he was employed on board the British ship Manilla, and had accidentally fallen from the middle deck on to the ballast in the hold.

Programme of Music to be played at the Esplanade bandstand by the H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment this evening:—

March	Thunderer	Briggs.
Quadrille	French Lancers	Coote.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppé.
Valse	Perichole	Coote.
Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Galop	Carnival	Gung'l.

Criminal Sessions at Surat.—There were three cases at the Criminal Sessions held at Surat the other day, of which one has yet to be tried by the Acting Assistant Judge. Of the other two, one was a murder case from Broach, in which the accused was discharged, and the other was a case in which two Bhattelas, of the Pardee talooka, were charged with abetment of the institution of false criminal proceedings on a charge of murder, and were acquitted.

Theft.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Kurreem Khan Rayman Khan and two others were charged before Mr. Connon, the first with stealing a quantity of Persian blue and red sandal wood belonging to Messrs. Dinshaw Bhickajee and Co., and the two others with having in their possession the said articles, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoners admitted the offence. The first was sentenced to receive twelve stripes, and the two others to pay a fine of fifteen rupees each.

The Non-Agricultural Cess in Poona.—At the urgent and repeated solicitation of the Poona Cantonment Committee, the Government of Bombay have, we learn, issued orders to refund the total amount of the Non-Agricultural Cess collected for the current official year within the limits of the Poona cantonment. —*Argus.*

The Strangers' Home.—The handsome donation of Rs. 50,000, made in 1865 by Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Kt., C. S. I., for the purpose of founding a "Strangers' Home" in Bombay, is, we understand, to be appropriated, with the consent and approval of the donor, towards the maintenance of the "Home," the local Government having agreed to provide a suitable building which would serve as the "Strangers' Home." We also learn that the Government have consented to pay 6 per cent. per annum interest on the above sum of Rs. 50,000, which is to be invested in the name of the "Strangers' Friend Society," as the "Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Fund for the relief of poor suffering Europeans."—*Ibid.*

The Port Trust's Last Great Liability.—The information we published in our last issue, about the suit filed by Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia for nearly fourteen lacs of rupees against the Government of Bombay, has created a good deal of sensation, as might have been expected. The old Elphinstone Company made a bargain with Mr. Ardaseer for the removal of a large quantity of earth from his property at Coorla, which was to be used for reclamation purposes in the foreshore of Bombay Harbour, and when the Elphinstone Estate was sold to the Government, this contract was still in force, a part only of the land having been removed. The Government after removing a portion have since ceased to remove any more of the land, and the action now filed is to recover compensation for the non-completion of the contract. The points raised will cause a great deal of difficulty in deciding them, but the amount at stake is large, and notwithstanding the very confident assertion of Colonel Kennedy, that the claim is ineligible and the damages absurd, there can be very little doubt that the Government will have a very hard fight of it. Some five or six eminent barristers have already given their opinion rather against the Government than on their part even under the most favourable view of the matter, and anyhow the fact of a large claim like this being made is very unpleasant, as it may lead to further embarrassment of the Port Trust property and give the members of the Port Trust much trouble in placing additional burdens on the trade of Bombay. There is such a thing now-a-days as obtaining the opinion of a leading London barrister, and it is quite conceivable that Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia may use all the opportunities he undoubtedly possesses to gain his case, and the effect of the favourable opinion of a leading counsel at home will be considerable in Bombay.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, will sail to-day for England with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Melvill, and infant.	Mr. A. Clay.
Mr. and Mrs. Haynes.	Mr. and Mrs. Manisty, and two infants.
Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Slack, and two children.	Colonel and Mrs. Ewart and child.
Mr. J. Dickson.	

For Brindisi.

Lieut. Col. & Mrs. Emerson.	Mr. W. F. Crawford.
Mr. J. W. Dalrymple.	Mr. J. F. Clrton.
Mr. Grant.	Mrs. J. S. Emere.
Mr. M'Ilwraith.	Mr. H. B. Erskine.

For Venice.

Mr. & Mrs. Martin, and infant.	Mr. C. Blyth.
Major and Mrs. W. B. Preston, and infant.	Mr. E. Barker.
	Lieut.-Col. M. deCarteret.
Mr. Latimer.	Mr. Borge.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Nutt.	Rev. Mr. R. O. Bromfield.
Captain Pixley.	Mr. and Mrs. Warder.

For Suez.

Mr. P. B. O'Brien.	Asst. Apothecary Haire, wife and child.
Mr. Dawson.	

Rev. H. Messmore.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB HANDICAP MATCH.

The first games in this match have been played. Unfortunately three of the players have, owing to other engagements, been compelled to retire. Fellows among the number, after having played two games, one of which he won, resigned in favour of his opponent, Lidbetter.

Chalmers is the favourite, and it is thought he will have an easy victory. The players are as follows, while giving the odds and taking first move:—

White.		Black.
[illegible]	v	Mansfield
Mullins	v	Moberley
Lidbetter	v	Chalmers
Stevenson	v	Murray

Manuel runs a bye.

HIGH COURT.—17th February.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

Claim for hearing.

220-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank v. Bulwuntrao Bhicajee Dhowley, Raghoba Crustnajee (purchaser), Luckmidas Khimjee (claimant)—Tyabjee.

Long causes.

803-69—In person—J. J. de Souza v. Caitano Mascarenhas and others—Khunderao and Prescot and Winter.
705-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancooverbai, widow, v. Chima Laljee G.—Tyabjee.
706-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v. Joosub Rahimtoola—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nugindas Hurgovundas v. Bymchundas Ghirdhurdas—Prescot and Winter.
717-71—Tyabjee—Naronjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.
718-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Venayekrao Gunputrao v. Mohunlall Kesowram—No appearance.
719-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Amerchund Soonderjee v. Damersey Sujan—Dallas and Lynch.
726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Ludha v. Mohanajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Naronjee—Khunderao.
761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lulloobhoy Lillachund v. Hurgovun Dutram and others—No appearance.
762-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bappoo Visram v. Henry Gamble—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v. J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.
773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v. Shaik Ally Vulleed Abdool &c.—Mody.
777-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Agra Bank v. Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.
780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v. Wittoba Pandurung—Jefferson and Payne.
782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sewa Ramjee v. Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljebhoy Khaizar and others v. Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M. H. Khan.
784-71—Dallas and Lynch—Kessowjee Toolsidas and others v. Solomon Volkart and another—Mr. Jefferson.
786-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Jugjivun Gopall v. Bhowan Ramjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
787-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey—Tyabjee.
794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhundas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghella and another—C. Tyabjee.
798-71—Shamrao—Sadanund Shricrustna v. Nurotum Ejatram—Khunderao.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

Long causes.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar Khan v. Mizar Abdool Latiff—Prescot and Winter—(part heard).
738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Curaonda Nency v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher. Part heard.
748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M. H. Khan.
530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baibae, widow—C. Tyabjee.
753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdool bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabebee, widow, and another—Venaykrow.
593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hurrat Shawal, &c., v. Mahomed Esmal, &c.—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The brig Futtay Reman, 99 tons, nacoda, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The s. s M. S. Elphinstone, 81 tons, Captain R. G. McNeill, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo.

The revised rules by the Port Commissioners as to the moving of ships in the port of Calcutta, and the regulation of their speed, having received the consent of the Governor-General, are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday.

The s.s. Boadicea, 865 tons, Captain T. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Shields (January 7th), via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 1,364½ tons coals, and Mrs. Anderson and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. King and Co.

Loss of a Canal Steamer.—We regret to hear that a telegram has been received reporting the loss of the steamer Durham Castle, bound from Newcastle to Bombay with a cargo of coals. She left Newcastle on 20th January last. No further particulars have been received.

The s.s. South Tyne, 986 tons, Captain G. Hallett, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—5,750 bales cotton, 206 bales wool, 1,700 cwts galls, 2,509 cwts. wet dates, 200 cwts. horns, 255 cwts. coir yarn, 208 cwts. coconut oil, and 600 cwts. wheat.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 12th inst. from London per s. s. Good Hope:—

Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, Col. Chambers, Major de Kaulzow, Mrs. Dallion and two children, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Rogers, Miss Mills, Miss Myers, Mr. Clark, Miss Clark, Mrs. Thomson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Whitmarch, and Mrs. Lang.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, 2,103 tons, Captain C. A. White, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from England, with the English mail, brought the following cargo:—7 boxes specie, 200 boxes brandy, 1 case provisions, 2 cases hardware, 2 cases machinery, 2 packages cloth, 1 case cigars, 12 packages twist, 1 case leather, 43 packages prints, 24 packages shirtings, 18 packages flannel, 1 case umbrellas, 573 packages cotton, 1 box honey, and many other packages for transhipment to different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	February.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 55 m	5 4	Monday......... 17	8 13 m	4 10
2 19 a	3 10		8 18 a	3 10
2 26 m	4 7	Tuesday......... 18	8 47 m	4 9
3 1 a	3 6		8 56 a	2 8
2 54 m	3 9	Wednesday ... 19	9 23 m	4 7
3 52 a	3 1		9 41 a	1 8
3 28 m	3 0	Thursday 20	10 10 m	4 6
5 3 a	2 11		10 39 a	0 9
4 8 m	2 2	Friday 21	11 13 m	4 7
6 27 a	2 11		......	......
5 25 m	1 8	Saturday....... 22	0 2 m	0 1
7 53 a	3 8		0 30 a	5 0
7 9 m	1 9	Sunday 23	1 44 m	0 5
9 11 a	4 8		1 55 a	5 7

Moon—Last Quarter, 20th, 4h. 13m. P.M.

THE NON-ARRIVAL OF THE BENGAL DAWK ON FRIDAY CAUSED BY A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday we mentioned that no post had arrived on Friday from any place beyond Allahabad, and we find that the cause was that the Calcutta train missed the train which leaves Allahabad for Bombay owing to an accident on the East India Railway. A correspondent sends us the following description of the accident:—

A wagon, loaded with cotton, attached to a mixed train of passenger carriages and goods wagons, which left Allahabad at 6-10 P.M. on 12th inst., took fire on the line, near Sirsa station, about 25 miles below Allahabad. One of the axles broke and the wheels got off the rails. The wagon ran about three-quarters of a mile in this state until it took fire, caused, it is supposed, by friction, when the guard and driver seeing the wagon blazing, stopped the train. The burning wagon was detached from the other portion of the train, but nothing could be done for want of water to quench the fire.

The bales of cotton which the vehicle contained, and the wood-work of the wagon, were entirely consumed.

It was 5 o'clock next morning before the line was cleared for up and down trains to pass. The mail train, due in Allahabad on the night of the 12th, did not arrive till next morning about 6 o'clock, and the mail train from Bombay going to Calcutta was some five hours late in consequence of the accident.

The train for Bombay left Allahabad about 1 A.M., being two hours late; and of course went before the Calcutta passengers arrived, who were detained in Allahabad for the train of the 13th.

There was no person injured, and the occurrence of the fire, it is said, was really accidental, as there was nothing to indicate probability of the axle breaking.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S CASE.

We understand that an application is to be made to the Appeal Court, on a *fiat* signed by the Advocate-General according to the Letters Patent, for a review of the judgment of Mr. Justice Bayley in the case of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba, on the ground that his Lordship refused to reserve for argument a point of law which ought to have been reserved.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF JODHPORE.

A special telegram from Pallee informs us that Maharajah Tukt Singh of Jodhpore died on Thursday. We find the following of Tukt Singh in Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds:—

"Maun Sing died in 1843 without sons of his body and without adopting a son. The succession lay between the Chiefs of Edur and Ahmednuggur in the Bombay Presidency, Edur being the nearest of kin. It was left to the widows, the nobles, and his State officials interested to select the Chief whom they should desire to rule over them. Their choice fell on Tukt Singh of Ahmednuggur, whom with his son Yeswunt Singh they invited to Jodhpore. At this time Dhokul Sing, the superstitious son of Bheem Sing, revived his claims, but they were set aside.

"On his removal to Jodhpore, Tukt Sing left his son Jeswunt Sing at Ahmednuggur and claimed the right to retain Ahmednuggur in his family on the ground that the former ruler Pirthee Sing had adopted Juswunt Sing, and he, Tukt Sing, had only been regent and not actual ruler of Ahmednuggur. Inquiry, however, proved that for two years Tukt Sing had been recognized as the ruler of Ahmednuggur, and that by the customs of Rajpootana and Gujerat and by Hindoo law the right of succession of his family in Ahmednuggur was cancelled by his acceptance of power in Jodhpore. It was therefore decided in 1848 that Ahmednuggur should lapse to Edur, from which State it had been severed in 1784, and that Tukt Sing should remove his family from Ahmednuggur and abstain from all interference in its affairs. Maharaja Tukt Sing is still ruler of Jodhpore. He did good service during the mutinies and has received the right of adoption. He is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns."

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
„ on demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland, demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
„ 14 „ „ ...2¾ „ „ } Rs. 500 and not ex-
„ 21 „ „ ...3 „ „ } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Madras.
Kurrachee.	Agra.
Lahore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	

Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited,) or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 13th October 1871.

HOTELS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL (WATSON'S) BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD and LODGING per day, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

Mr. J. C. Pinto, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.

DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.

The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be found very moderate. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.

Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.

Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.

No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.

DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

TURIN.

OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.

THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL, (BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE NEW CLOCK-BAROMETER.

COMPRISING CLOCK, BAROMETER, AND THERMOMETER IN ONE CASE.

THE CASE is of Iron bronzed, and forms a handsome ornament for the dining-room, library, hall, &c.

THE CLOCK goes twelve days, strikes hours and half hours, and is a sound movement, well finished, and keeping accurate time.

THE BAROMETER is Aneroid, the kind which, for its convenient size and other advantages, has come into such universal requirement.

THE THERMOMETER is carefully graduated to both the Fahrenheit and the Reaumer scales.

THE DIALS of the clock and of the barometer are protected by strong plate glass, which cannot be broken except by extreme violence.

Price...........................Rs. 40.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	44 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case. 64 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0

PORTS.

18 0	One Grape	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy)	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—Rs. 34,* Rs 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—Rs. 86
Ditto Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 23, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* Rs. 26
PORTS—Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS—Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY Rs. 21
NUITS—Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonre) Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel—Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best—Rs. 22, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

OLD COGNAC.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their Constituents they have received another SMALL PARCEL of the above, BOTTLED in 1864, at Rs. 42 per dozen.

This COGNAC is the oldest ever imported, and is worthy the attention of CONNOISSEURS.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1873.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Recent accurate analyses of this Wine have proved it to be one of the purest in the Bombay market.

[See *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th September.]

The Wines associated with it in the order of quality and purity are—One superior at Rs. 30 per dozen and two inferior at Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 per dozen respectively. This gratifying result shows that D. S. K. & Co.'s efforts to place a pure, wholesome, and cheap Wine within the reach of all have been perfectly successful.

Per dozen Quarts—Rs. 9; Pints—Rs. 5.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

CASH versus CREDIT
AND
SAVE 50 PER CENT.
BY MAKING YOUR
PURCHASES
AT
KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION,
15, MEADOW STREET.

POSITIVELY
THE
LAST FORTNIGHT
FOR
THIS SEASON.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }
FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) } With Assistants
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